The Huntingdon Journal.

VOL. 46. HUNTINGDON, PA., APRIL 19, 1871. NO. 16.

he Huntingdon Journal.

R. DURBORROW, - - J. A. NASH,
PUBLISHERS AND PROPRIETORS.

ice on the Corner of Bath and Washington streets.

THE HUNTINGDON JOURNAL is published every ednesday, by J. R. DURBORROW and J. A. NASH, der the firm name of J. R. DURBORROW & Co., at .00 per annum, IN ADVANCE, or $2,50 if not paid in six months from date of subscription, and if not paid within the year.
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JOB PRINTING of every kind, in Plain and ncy Colors, done with neatness and dispatch.— nd-bills, Blanks, Cards, Pamphlets, &c., of every riety and style, printed at the shortest notice, d every thing in the Printing line will be execu- d in the most artistic manner and at the lowest tes.

Professional Cards.

D. DENGATE, Surveyor, Warriors- mark, Pa. [ap12,'71.

D. CALDWELL, Attorney-at-Law, No. 111, 3d street. Office formerly occupied Messrs. Woods & Williamson. [ap12,'71.

J. L. ROBB, Dentist, office in S. T. Brown's new building, No. 529, *Hill* St., untingdon, Pa. [ap12,'71.

DR. R. R. WEIESTLING, respectfully offers his professional services the citizens of Huntingdon and vicinity. Office removed to No. 618½ Hill street, (SMITH'S CILDING.) [apr.5,'71-1y.

ALLISON MILLER. H. BUCHANAN.
MILLER & BUCHANAN,
DENTISTS,
No. 228 Hill Street, HUNTINGDON, PA.
April 5, '71-1y.

J. R. DURBORROW, Attorney-at- Law, Huntingdon, Pa., will practice in the veral Courts of Huntingdon county. Particular tention given to the settlement of estates of decee- nts.
Office in he JOURNAL Building. [feb.1,'71.

H. GLAZIER, Notary Public, corner of Washington and Smith streets, Hun- ngdon, Pa. [jan.12'71.

MILES ZENTMYER, Attorney-at- Law, Huntingdon, Pa., will attend promptly all legal business. Office in Cunningham's new uilding. [jan.4,'71.

K. ALLEN LOVELL, Attorney-at- Law, Huntingdon, Pa. Special attention iven to COLLECTIONS of all kinds; to the settle- ent of Estates, &c.; and all other Legal Business rosecuted with fidelity and dispatch.
Office in room lately occupied by R. Milton peer, Esq. [jan.4,'71.

T. W. MYTON, Attorney-at-Law, Hun- tingdon, Pa. Office with J. Sewell Stewart, Esq. [jan.4,'71.

J. HALL MUSSER, Attorney-at-Law, Huntingdon, Pa. Office, second floor of oister's new building, Hill street. [jan.4,'71.

A. P. W. JOHNSTON, Surveyor and Scrivener, Huntingdon, Pa. All kinds f writing, drafting, &c., done at short notice.
Office on Smith street, over Woods & Williamson's Law Office. [may12,'69.

P. M. & M. S. LYTLE, Attorneys- at-Law, Huntingdon, Pa., will attend to all kinds of legal business entrusted to their care.
Office on the south side of Hill street, fourth door west of Smith. [jan.4,'71.

J. SYLVANUS BLAIR, Attorney-at- Law, Huntingdon, Pa. Office, Hill street, three doors west of Smith. [jan.4'71.

J. A. POLLOCK, Surveyor and Real Estate Agent, Huntingdon, Pa., will attend to Surveying in all its branches. Will also buy, sell, or rent Farms, Houses, and Real Estate of ev- ery kind, in any part of the United States. Send for a circular. [jan.4'71.

DR. J. A. DEAVER, having located at Franklinville, offers his professional ser- vices to the community. [jan.4,'71.

J. W. MATTERN, Attorney-at-Law and General Claim Agent, Huntingdon, Pa., Soldiers' claims against the Government for back pay, bounty, widows' and invalid pensions attend- ed to with great care and promptness.
Office on Hill street. [jan.4,'71.

JOHN SCOTT. S. T. BROWN. J. M. BAILEY.
SCOTT, BROWN & BAILEY, At- torneys-at-Law, Huntingdon, Pa. Pensions, and all claims of soldiers and soldiers' heirs against the Government will be promptly prosecuted.
Office on Hill street. [jan.4,'71.

DR. D. P. MILLER, Office on Hill street, in the room formerly occupied by Dr. John M'Culloch, Huntingdon, Pa., would res- pectfully offer his professional services to the citi- zens of Huntingdon and vicinity. [jan.4,'71.

J. R. PATTON, Druggist and Apoth- ecary, opposite the Exchange Hotel, Hun- tingdon, Pa. Prescriptions accurately compounded. Pure Liquors for Medicinal purposes. [nov.23,'70.

DR. A. B. BRUMBAUGH, offers his professional services to the community.
Office on Washington street, one door east of the Catholic Parsonage. [jan.4,'71.

E. J. GREENE, Dentist. Office re- moved to Leister's new building, Hill street Huntingdon. [jan.4,'71.

Miscellaneous.

ROBT. KING, Merchant Taylor, 412 Washington street, Huntingdon, Pa., a lib- eral share of patronage respectfully solicited. April 12, 1871.

W. W. SHEIBLEY. W. T. HOWARD.
MORRISON HOUSE,
OPPOSITE PENNSYLVANIA R. R. DEPOT
HUNTINGDON, PA.
SHEIBLEY & HOWARD, Prop's.
April 5, 1871-1y.

NEAR THE RAILROAD DEPOT,
COR. WAYNE and JUNIATA STREETT
UNITED STATES HOTEL,
HOLLIDAYSBURG, PA.
M'CLAIN & CO., PROPRIETORS. Meh15-tf

EXCHANGE HOTEL, Huntingdon, Pa. JOHN S. MILLER, Proprietor. January 4, 1871.

CONRAD MEYER,
Inventor and Manufacturer of the
CELEBRATED IRON FRAME PIANOS,
Warerooms, No. 722 Arch St., Phila.
Has received the Prize Medal of the World's Great Exhibition, London, England. The highest Prizes awarded when and wherever exhibited. [Estab- lished in 1823.] March 29—3mos.

TO ADVERTISERS:

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ETC., ETC., ETC., ETC., ETC.,

—:o:—

Our facilities for doing all kinds of Job Printing superior to any other establish- ment in the county. Orders by mail promptly filled. All letters should be ad- dressed,

J. R. DURBORROW & CO

United States Laws.

LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES PASSED AT THE THIRD SESSION OF THE FORTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

[GENERAL NATURE—No. 34.]

AN ACT to amend an act approved May thirty-one, eighteen hundred and seventy, entitled "An act to enfore the rights of citizens of the United States to vote in the several States of this Union, and for other purposes."

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That section twenty of the "Act to enfore the rights of citizens of the United States to vote in the several States of this Union, and for other purposes," approved May thirty-one, eighteen hundred and seventy, shall be, and hereby is, amended so as to read as follows:

"SEC. 20. *And be it further enacted*, That if any registration of voters for an election for Representative or Delegate in the Congress of the United States, any person shall knowingly personante and register, or attempt to register, in the name of any other person, whether living, dead, or fictitious, or fraudulently register, or fraudulently attempt to register, not having a lawful right so to do; or do any unlawful act to secure registration for himself or any other person; or by force, threat, menace, intimidation, bribery, reward, or offer, or promise thereof, or other unlawful means, prevent of hinder any person having a lawful right to register from duly exercising such right; or compel or induce, by any of such means, or other unlawful means, any officer of registration to admit to registration any person not legally entitled thereto, or interfere in any manner with any officer of registration in the discharge of his duties, or by any such means, or other unlawful means, induce any officer of registration to violate or refuse to comply with his duty or any law regulating the same; or if any such officer shall knowingly and wilfully register as a voter any person not entitled to be registered, or refuse to so register any person entitled to be registered; or if any such officer or other person whose duty it is to perform any duty in relation to such registration or election, or to ascertain, announce, or declare the result thereof, or give or make any certificate, document, or evidence in relation thereto, shall knowingly neglect or refuse to perform any duty required by law, or violate any duty imposed by law, or do any act unauthorized by law relating to or affecting such registration or election, or the result thereof, or any certificate, document, or evidence in relation thereto, or if any person shall aid, counsel, procure, or advise any such voter, person, or officer to do any act hereby made a crime, or to omit any act the omission of which is hereby made a crime, every such person shall be deemed guilty of a crime, and shall be liable to prosecution and punishment therefor as provided in section nineteen of said act of May thirty-one eighteen hundred and seventy, for persons guilty of any of the crimes therein specified: *Provided*, That every registration made under the laws of any State or Territory for any State or other election at which such Representative or Delegate in Congress shall be chosen, shall be deemed to be a registration within the meaning of this act, notwithstanding the same shall also be made for the purposes of any State, territorial, or municipal election."

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That whenever in any city or town having upward of twenty thousand inhabitants, there shall be two citizens thereof who, prior to any registration of voters for an election for Representative or Delegate in the Congress of the United States, or prior to any election at which a Representative or Delegate in Congress is to be voted for, shall make known, in writing, to the judge of the circuit court of the United States for the circuit wherein such city or town shall be, their desire to have such registration, or said election, or both, guarded and scrutinized, it shall be the duty of the said judge of the circuit court, within not less than ten days prior to said registration, if one there be, or, if no registration be required, within not less than ten days prior to said election, to open the said circuit court at the most convenient point in said circuit. And the said court, when so opened by said judge, shall proceed to appoint and commission, from day to day and from time to time, and under the hand of the said, circuit judge, and under the seal of said court, for each election district or voting precinct in each and every such city or town as shall, in the manner herein prescribed, have applied therefor, and to revoke, change, or renew said appointment from time to time, two citizens, residents of said city or town, who shall be of different political parties, and able to read and write the English language, and who shall be known and designated as supervisors of election. And the said circuit court, when opened by the said circuit judge as required herein, shall therefrom and thereafter, and up to and including the day following the day of election, be always open for the transaction of business under this act, and the powers and jurisdiction hereby granted and conferred shall be exercized as well in vacation as in term time; and a judge sitting at chambers shall have the same powers and jurisdiction, including the power of keeping order and of punishing any contempt of his authority, as when sitting in court.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That whenever, from sickness, injury, or otherwise, the judge of the circuit court of the United States in any judicial circuit shall be unable to perform and discharge the duties by this act imposed, it shall be his duty, and he his hereby required, to select and to direct and assign to the performance thereof, in his place and stead, such one of the judges of the district courts of the United States within his circuit as he shall deem it best; and upon such selection and assignment being made, it shall be lawful for, and shall be the duty of, the district judge so designated to perform and discharge, in the place and stead of the said circuit judge, all the duties, powers, and obligations imposed and conferred upon the said circuit judge by the provisions of this act.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall be the duty of the supervisors of election, appointed under this act, and they and each of them are hereby authorized and required, to attend at all times and places fixed for the registration of voters, who, being registered, would be entitled to vote for a Representative or Delegate in Congress, and to challenge any person offering to register; to attend at all times and places when the names of registered voters may be marked for challenge, and cause such names registered as they shall deem proper to be so marked; to make, when required, the lists, or either of them, provided for in section thirteen of this act, and verify the same; and upon any occasion, and at any time when in attendance under the provisions of this act, to personally inspect and scrutinize such registry, and for purposes of identification to affix their or his signature to each and every page of the original list, and of each and every copy of any such list of registered voters, at such times, upon each day when any name may or shall be received, entered, or registered, and in such manner as will, in their or his judgement, detect and expose the improper or wrongful removal therfrom, or addition thereto, in any way, of any name or names.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall be the duty of the said supervisors of election, and they, and each of them, are hereby authorized and required, attend at all times and places for holding elections of Representatives or Delegates in Congress, and for counting the votes cast at said elections; to challenge any vote offered by any person who so legal qualifications the supervisors, or either of them, shall doubt; to be and remain where the ballot boxes are kept at all times after the polls are open until each and every vote cast at said time and place shall be counted, the canvass of all votes polled be wholly completed, and the proper and requisite certificates or returns made, whether said certificates or returns be required under any law of the United States, or any State, territorial, or municipal law, and to personally inspect and scrutinize, from time to time, and at all times, on the day of election, the manner in which the voting is done, and the way and method in which the poll-books, registry list, and tallies or check-books, whether the same are required by any law of the United States, or any State, territorial, or municipal law, are kept; and to the end that each candidate for the office of Representative or Delegate in Congress shall obtain the benefit of every vote for him cast, the said supervisors of election are, and each of them is, hereby required, in their or his respective election district or voting precincts, to personally scrutinize, count, and canvass each and every ballot in their or his election district or voting precinct cast, whatever may be the indorsement on said ballot, or in whatever box it may have been placed or be found; to make and forward to the officer who, in accordance with the provisions of section thirteen of this act, shall have been designated as the chief supervisor of the judicial district in which the city or town wherein they or he shall serve shall be, such certificates and returns of all such ballots as said officer may direct and require, and to attach to the registry list, and any and all copies thereof, and to any certificate, statement, or return, whether the same, or any part or portion thereof, be required by any law of the United States, or of any State, territorial, or municipal law, any statement touching the truth or accuracy of the registry, or the truth or fairness of the election and canvass, which the said supervisors of election, or either of them, may desire to make or attach, or which should properly and honestly be made or attached, in order that the facts may become known, any law of any State or Territory to the contrary notwithstanding.

SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That the better to enable the said supervisors of election to discharge their duties, they are, and each of them is, hereby authorized and directed, in their or his respective election districts or voting precints, on the day or days of registration, on the day or days when registered voters may be marked to be challenged, and on the day or days of election, to take, occupy, and remain in such position or positions, from time to time, whether before or behind the ballot boxes, as will, in their judgement best enable them or him to see each person offering to vote, and as will best conduce to their or his scrutinizing the manner in which the registration or voting is being conducted; and at the closing of the polls for the reception of votes, they are, and each of them is, hereby required to place themselves or himself in such position in relation to the ballot-boxes for the purpose of engaging in the work of canvassing the ballots in said boxes contained as will enable them or him to fully perform the duties in respect to such canvass provided in this act, and shall there remain until every duty in respect to such canvass, certificates, returns, and statements shall have been wholly completed, any law of any State or Territory to the contrary notwithstanding.

SEC. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That if in any election district or voting precinct in any city, or town, or village, for which there shall have been appointed supervisors of election for any election at which a Representative or Delegate in Congress shall be voted for, the said supervisors of election, or either of them, shall not be allowed to exercise and discharge, fully and freely, and without bribery, solicitation, interference, hinderance, molestation, violence, or threats thereof, on the part of or from any person or persons, each and every of the duties, obligations, and powers conferred upon them by this act and the act hereby amended, it shall be the duty of the supervisors of election, and each of them, to make prompt report, under oath, within ten days after the day of election, to the officer who, in accordance with the provisions of section thirteen of this act, shall have been designated as the chief supervisor of the judicial district in which the city or town wherein they or he served shall be, of the manner and means by which they were, or he was, not so allowed to fully and freely exercise and discharge the duties and obligations required and imposed by this act. And upon receiving any such report, it shall be the duty of the said chief supervisor, acting both in such capacity and officialy as a commissioner of the circuit court, to forthwith examine into all the facts thereof; to subpœna and oompel the attendance before him of any witnesses; administer oaths and take testimony in respect to the charges made; and prior to the assembling of the Congress for which any such Representative or Delegate was voted for, to have filed with the Clerk of the House of Representatives of the Congress of the United States all evidence by him taken, all information by him obtained, and all reports to him made.

SEC. 8. *And be it further enacted*, That whenever an election at which Representatives or Delegates in Congress are to be chosen shall be held in any city or town of twenty thousand inhabitants or upward, the marshal of the United States for the district in which said city or town is situated shall have power, and it shall be his duty, on the application, in writing, of at least two citizens residing in any such city or town, to appoint special deputy marshals, whose duty it shall be, when required as provided in this act, to aid and assist the supervisors of election in the verification of any list of persons made under the provision of this act, who may have registered, or voted, or either; to attend in each election district or voting precinct at the times and places fixed for the registration of voters, and at all times and places when and where said registration may by law be scrutinized, and the names of registered voters be marked for challenge; and also to attend, at all times for holding such elections, the polls of the election in such district or precinct. And the marshal and his general deputies, and such special deputies, shall have power, and it shall be the duty of such special deputies, to keep the peace, and support and protect the supervisors of elections in the discharge of their duties, preserve order at such places of registration and at such polls, prevent fradulent registration and fraudulent voting thereat, or fraudulent conduct on the part of any officer of election, and immediately, either at said place of registration, or polling-place, or elsewhere, and either before or after registering or voting, to arrest and take into custody, with or without process, any person who shall commit, or attempt or offer to commit, any of the acts or offenses prohibited by this act, or the act hereby amended, or who shall commit any offense against the laws of the United States: *Provided*, That no person shall be arrested without process for any offense not committed in the presence of the marshal or his general or special deputies, or either of them, or of the supervisors of election, or either of them, and, for the purposes of arrest or the preservation of the peace, the supervisors of election, and each of them, shall in the absence of the marshal's deputies, or if required to assist said deputies, have the same duties and powers as deputy marshals: *And provided further*, That no person shall, on the day or days of any such election, be arrested without process for any offense committed on the day or days of registration.

SEC. 9. *And be it further enacted*, That whenever any arrest is made under any provision of this act, the person so arrested shall forthwith be brought before a commissioner, judge, or court of the United States for examination of the offenses alleged against him; and such commissioner judge, or court shall proceed in respect thereto as authorized by law in case of crimes against the United States.

SEC. 10. *And be it further enacted*, That whoever, with or without any authority, power, or process, or pretended authority, power, or process, of any State, territorial, or municipal authority, shall obstruct, hinder, assault, or by bribery, solicitation, or otherwise, interfere with or prevent the the supervisors of election, or either of them, or the marshal or his general or special deputies, or either of them, in the performance of any duty required of them, or either of them, or which he or they, or either of them, may be authorized to perform by any law of the United States, whether in the execution of process or otherwise, or shall by any of the means before mentioned hinder or prevent the free attendance and presence at such places of registration or at such polls of election, or full and free access and egress to and from any such place of registration or poll of election, or in going to and from any such place of registration or poll of election, or to and from any room where any such registration or election or canvass of votes, or of making any returns or certificates thereof, may be had, or shall molest, interfere with, remove, or eject from any such place of registration or poll of election, or of canvassing votes cast thereat, or of making returns or certificates thereof, any supervisor of election, the marshal, or his general or special deputies, or either of them, or shall threaten, or attempt, or offer so to do, or shall refuse or neglect to aid and assist any supervisor of election, or the marshal or his general or special deputies, or either of them, in the performance of his or their duties when required by him or them, or either of them, to give such aid and assistance, he shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and liable to instant arrest without process, and on conviction thereof shall be punished by imprisonment not more than two years, or by fine not more than tree thousand dollars, or by both such fine and imprisonment, and shall pay the costs of th prosecution. Whoever shall, during the progress of any verification of any list of the persons who may have registered or voted, and which shall be had or made under any of the provisions of this act, refuse to answer, or refrain from answering, or answering shall knowingly give false information in respect to any inquiry lawfully made, such person shall be liable to arrest and imprisonment as for a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof shall be punished by imprisonment not to exceed thirty days, or by a fine not to exceed one hundred dollars, or both such fine and imprisonment, and shall pay the cost of the prosecution.

SEC. 11. *And be it further enacted*, That whoever shall be appointed a supervisor of election or a special deputy marshal under the provisions of this act, and shall take the oath of office as such supervisor of election or such special deputy marshal, who shall thereafter neglect or refuse, without good and lawful excuse, to perform and discharge fully the duties, obligations, and requirements of such office until the expiration of the term for which he was appointed, shall not only be subject to removal frem office with loss of all pay or emoluments, but shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction shall be punished by imprisonment for not less than six months nor more than one year, or by fine not less than two hundred dollars and not exceeding five hundred dollars, or by both fine and imprisonment, and shall pay the costs of prosecution.

SEC. 12. *And be it further enacted*, That the marshal, or his general deputies or such special deputies as shall be thereto specially empowered by him, in writing, and under his hand and seal, whenever he or his said general deputies or his special deputies, or either or any of them, shall be forcibly resisted in executing their duties under this act, or the act hereby amended, or shall, by violence, threats, or menaces, be prevented from executing such duties, or from arresting any person or persons who shall commit any offense for which said marshal or his general or his special deputies are authorised to make such arrest, are, and each of them is hereby, empowered to summon and call to his or their aid the bystanders or posse comitatus of his district.

SEC. 13. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall be the duty of each of the circuit courts of the United States in and for each judicial ciruit, upon the recommendation in writing of the judge thereof, to name and appoint, on or before the first day of May, in the year eighteen hundred and seventy-one, and thereafter as vacancies may from any cause arise, from among the circuit court commissioners in and for each judicial district in each of said judicial circuits, one of such officers, who shall be known for the duties required of him under this act as the chief supervisor of elections of the judicial district in and for which he shall be a commissioner, and shall, so long as faithful and capable, discharge the duties in this act imposed, and whose duty it shall be to prepare and furnish all necessary books, forms, blanks, and instructions for the use and direction of the supervisors of election in the several cities and towns in their respective districts; to receive the applications of all parties for appointment to such positions; and upon the opening, as contemplated in this act, of the circuit court for the judicial circuit in which the commissioner so designated shall act, to present such applications to the judge thereof, and furnish information to said judge in respect to the appointment by the said court of such supervisors of elections; to require of the supervisors of election, where necessary, lists of the persons who may register and vote, or either, in their respective election districts or voting precincts, and to cause the names of those upon any such list whose right to register or vote shall be honestly doubted to be verefied by proper inquiry and examination at the respective places by them assigned as their residences; and to receive, preserve, and file all oaths of office of said supervisors of election, and of all special deputy marshals appointed under the provisions of this act, and all certificates, returns, reports, and records of every kind and nature contemplated or made requisite under and by the provisions of this act, save where otherwise herein specially directed. And it is hereby made the duty of all United States marshals and commissioners who shall in any judicial district perform any duties under the provisions of this act, or the act hereby amended, relating to, concerning, or affecting, the election of Representives or delegates in the Congress of the United States, to, from time to time, and with all due diligence, forward to the chief supervisor in and for their judicial district all complaints, examinations, and records pertaining thereto, and all oaths of office by them administered to any supervisor of election or special deputy marshal, in order that the same may be properly preserved and filed.

SEC. 14. *And be it further enacted*, That there shall be allowed and paid to each chief supervisor, for his services, as such officer, the following compensation, apart from and in excess of all fees allowed by law for the performance of any duty as circuit court commissoner; for filing and caring for every return, report, record, document, or other paper required to be filed by him under any of the provisions of this act, ten cents; for affixing a seal to any paper, record, report, of instrument, twenty cents; for entering and indexing the records of his office, fifteen cents per folio; and for arranging and transmitting to Congress, as provided for in section seven of this act, any report, statement, record, return, or examination, for each folio, fifteen cents; and for any copy thereof, or of any paper on file, a like sum. And there shall be allowed and paid to each and every supervisor of election, and each and every special deputy marshal who shall be appointed and shall perform his duty under the provisions of this act, compensation at the rate of five dollars per day for each and every day he shall have actually been on duty, not exceeding ten days. And the fees of the said chief supervisors shall be paid at the Treasury of the United States, such accounts to be made out, verified, examined, and certified as in the case of accounts of commissioners, save that the examination or certificate required may be made either the circuit or district judge.

SEC. 15. *And be it further enacted*, That the jurisdiction of the circuit court of the United States shall extend to all cases in equity arising under the provisions of this act or the act hereby amended; and if any person shall receive any injury to his person or property for or on account of any act by him done under any of the provisions of this act or the act hereby amended, he shall be entitled to maintain suit for damages therefor in the circuit court of the United States in the district wherein the party doing the injury may reside or shall be found.

SEC. 16. *And be it further enacted*, That in any case where suit or prosecution, civil or criminal, shall be commenced in a cout of any State against any officer of the United States, or other person, for or on account of any act done under the provisions of this act, or under color thereof, or for or on account of any right, authority, or title set up or claimed by such officer or other person under any of said provisions, it shall be lawful for the defendent in such suit or prosecution, at any time before trial, upon a petition to the circuit court of the United States in and for the district in which the defendant shall have been served with process, setting forth the nature of said suit or prosecution, and verifying the said petition by affidavit, together with a certificate signed by an attorney or counsellor at law of some court of record of the State in which such suit shall have been commenced, or of the United States, setting forth that as counsel for the petitioner he has examined the proceedings against him, and has carefully inquired into all the matters set forth in the petition, and that he believes the same to be true, which petition, affidavit, and certificate shall be presented to the said circuit court, if in session, and, if to the clerk thereof at his office, and shall be filed in said office, and the cause shall thereupon be entered on the docket of said court, and shall thereafter be proceeded in as a cause originally commonced in that court; and it shall be the duty of the clerk of said court, if the suit was commenced in the court below by summons, to issue a writ of certiorari to the State court, requiring said court to send to the said circuit court the record and proceedings in said cause; or if it was commenced by capias, he shall issue a writ of habeas corpus cum causa, a duplicate of which said writ shall be delivered to the clerk of the State court, or left at his office by the marshal of the district, or his deputy, or some person duly authorized thereto; and thereupon it shall be the duty of the said State court to stay all further proceedings in such cause, and the said suit or prosecution, upon delivery of such process, or leaving the same as aforesaid, shall be deemed and taken to be moved to the said circuit court, and any further proceedings, trial, or judgment therein in the State court shall be wholy null and void; and any person, whether an attorney or officer of any State court, or otherwise, who shall thereafter take any steps, or in any manner proceed in the State court in any action so removed shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and liable to trial and punishment in the court to which the action shall have been removed, and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by imprisonment for not less than six months nor more than one thousand dollars, or both such fine and imprisonment, and shall in addition thereto be amenable to the said court to which said action shall have been removed as for contempt; and if the defendant in any such suit be in actual custody on mesne process therein, it shall be the duty of the marshal, by virtue of the writ of habeas corpus cum causa, to take the body of the defendant into his custody, to be dealt with in the said cause according to the rules of law and the order of the circuit court, or of any judge thereof in vacation. And all attachments made and all bail or other security given upon such suit or prosecution shall be and continue in like force and effect as if the same suit or prosecution had proceeded to final judgment and execution in the State court. And if upon the removal of any such suit or prosecution it shall be made to appear to the said circuit court that no copy of the record and proceedings therein in the State court can be obtained, it shall be lawful for said circuit court to allow and require the plaintiff to proceed de novo, and to file a declaration of his cause of action, and the parties may thereupon proceed as in actions originally brought in said circuit court; and on failure of so proceeding judgment of non-prosequitur may be rendered against the plaintiff, with costs for the defendent.

SEC. 17. *And be it further enacted*, That in any case in which any party is or may be by law entitled to copies of the record and proceedings in any suit or prosecution in any State court, to be used in any court of the United States, if the clerk of said State court shall, upon demand and the payment or tender of the legal fees, refuse or neglect to deliver to such party certified copies of such record and proceedings, in the court of the United States in which such record and proceedings may be needed, on proof by affidavit that the clerk of such State court has refused or neglected to deliver copies thereof on demand as aforesaid, may direct and allow such record to be supplied by affidavit or otherwise, as the circumstances of the case may require and allow; and thereupon such proceeding, trial, and judgment may be had in the said court of the United States, and all such processes awarded, as if certified copies of such records and proceedings had been regularly before the said court; and hereafter in all civil actions in the courts of the United States either party thereto may notice the same for trial.

SEC. 18. *And be it further enacted*, That sections five and six of the act of Congress of the United States approved July fourteen, eighteen hundred and seventy, and entitled "An act to amend the naturalization laws, and to punish crimes against the same," be, and the same are hereby, repealed; but this repeal shall not affect any proceeding or prosecution now pending for any offense under the said sections, or either of them, or any question which may arise therein respecting the appointment of the persons in said sections, or either of them, provided for, or the powers, duties, or obligations of such persons.

SEC. 19. *And be it further enacted*, That all votes for Representatives in Congress shall hereafter be by written or printed ballot, any law of any State to the contrary notwithstanding; and all votes received or recorded contrary to the provisions of this section shall be of none effect.

Approved, February 28, 1871.

The Muses' Bower.

A Spring-Time Chirp.

The blue-birds and the robins red
This morning came in pairs;
The blue birds with much modesty,
The robins with some airs.
The morning winds moved gently
The reddening maple tree,
Where the blue birds and the robbins
Piped their spring-time minstrelsy.

The audience room was very large,
The audience rather small—
Peering through half closed window blinds,
One "family circle" all.
The curtain rose at break of day,
Dissolving into air;
The singers promptly were in place,
For morning praise and prayer.

The little chirping soloists,
And choristers as well,
Thrilled clearly all the higher notes,
And to the lowest fell.
So perfectly, in time and tune,
So blithely, and so gay,
While the King of Day, from the eastern sky,
Throws his robes of night away.

And in his car of molten gold,
With cloud-steeds snowy white
On perfumed breath—the morning air,
Rode up the Empyrean height,
In regal robes and royal state,
Passing our maple tree,
Where the blue birds and the robins
Sang their morning melody.

No flats, no sharps, not one false note,
None hired to cry "encore;"
The daily programme warbled tarough,
All this and nothing more,
Comprising spring-time songs of joy,
At early break of day,
From the blue-birds and the robins,
In a genuine matinee.

With earnest listeners only—
With only those who hear
The song of the birds in spring-time,
With eager listening ear;
The sky for an auditorium,
The budding trees for bowers
For a guest the Sun of the morning,
Such are very precious hours.

But, ah, the concert closes
Too soon, by far, each day,
And we look, and wait, and listen,
As the bird-notes die away
In the dim and vaulted distance
Of the blue, ethereal sky,
Leaving rainbow tints of beauty,
At our feet, as the world goes by.

Reading for Everybody.

The family of Captiain John Brown, the hero of Harper's Ferry, are now living near Prohnerville, Humboldt county, California, having moved thither a year ago from Tehama county, to which they emigrated during the war. Mrs. Brown is living with her only surviving son, Salmon, who is a sheep farmer; her daughters Sarah and Ellen are with her; her health is poor, as is that of Miss Sarah. Anne, who was with her father at Harper's Ferry, is married in California, and has one child —a daughter. The familly have not been very prosperous in California. Two of Captain Brown's sons by his first marriage live in Ohio with their families—John and Jason; Owen lives near Oil City in Pennsylvania, and Ruth, (Mrs. Thompson,) still lives in North Elba, we believe.

Late Hours.

Late hours are carrying more people to untimely graves than the deadly missiles of warfare. The bullet and the crashing shell mangle limbs and inflict flesh wounds, but midnight dissipation impairs the whole system, and hurries all ages and sexes under the sod. This growing tendency to turn night into dey is one of the most serious of our social evils and should receive the earnest consideration of those interested in the welfare of the human race. By looking back at the newspapers of that time, it will be found that New Yorkers, at the beginning of this century, departed from places of amasement not far from the time at which they now enter them. The doors of the theatre opened at half-past five o'clock, and the curtin "rose at half-past six." The early knickerbockers attended parties and other social gatherings at seven, and returned home between nine and ten o'clock.

Now all this is changed, and "between nine and ten" is the fashionable hour for going out. And what is true of grown people is rapidly becoming true of juveniles. Youngsters in roundabouts and misses in short dresses are arranging their finery long after the hour when children of the last generation were tucked away in their trundle-beds. Little ones—scarce loosened from their mother's apron-strings—and dispatched in carriages to "children's parties," from half-past eight until half-past nine, and brought home at midnight or later. "Don't have the carriage yet," said a little miss in our hearing a few evenings since; no one else will be there until half-past nine;" and with that she gave a toss of her head, as much as to say that she was not going to keep any less fashionable hours than her mamma.

There is certainly no occasion to go beyond this condition of affairs for an explanation of the physical deterioration of both sexes. How very few robust men and women are to be found now-a-days! Can we not each count on our fingers' ends all the friends and acquaintances who are free from bodily ailments and enjoy good health? We comment upon the fact that young men become bald and prematurely grow old; that young ladies are almost invariably complaining of pain in the head or side, have a pale weary look, and rarely exhibit those ruddy countenances which are so common among their English sisters. But does it occur to parents that they are to a great extent responsible for this; that they are mainly to blame that fashionable revelry and dissipation are now protracted far into the night, robbing old and young alike of health? If they in throwing open their houses to company *will* that the guests shall retire at a reasonable hour, the guests will do so.

The prevailing fashion cannot be perpetuated without the consent of the "heads of the establishment." However late the "young folks" may desire to protract their festivities, they must conform to the requirements of the "old folks," the house-holders. We say, then, it is not the young, the youthful pleasure seekers who are responsible for the late hour folly so much as the parents, who have it in their power to stop it. So far as children are concerned, parents do them great wrong in either encouraging or permitting an indulgence in late hour festivities and entertainments. If they will not conform themselves to the laws of health, the least they can do is to prevent their children from adopting their own ruinous practices. "Early to bed and early to rise" is a maxim which cannot be to strictly observed by both old and young.—*Hearth and Home.*

Pat's Colt.

A gentleman who favors us with some reminiscences respecting the early settlement of old Derryfield, N. H.,—relates the following anecdote:

When my grandfather resided at Goffstown and Derryfield, then sttled by the Irish, he hired a wild sort of an Irishman to work on his farm. One day soon after his arrival, he told him to take a bridle and go out in the field and catch the black colt. "Don't come without him," said the old gentlemen. Patrick started and was gone some time, but at last returned without a bridle, with his face and hands badly scratched, as though he had received bad treatment.

"Why, Patrick, what is the matter? what in the world ails you?"

"An' faith, isn't it me, your honor, that never will catch the old black colt again? Bad luck to him! An' didn't he all but scratch the eyes out o' my head? An' faith as true as my shoulder's my own, I had to climb up the tree after the colt!"

"Climb a tree after him? Nonsense! Where is the beast?"

"An' it's tied to the tree, he is, to be shure, yer honor."

We all followed Patrick to the spot to get a solution of the difficulty, and on reaching the field, we found, to our no small amusement, that he had been chasing a *young black bare*, which he had succeeded in catching after a great deal of rough usage on both sides, and actually tied it with the bridle to an old tree. Bruin was kept for a long time, and was over after known as Patrick's colt.

Pleasant Information for Tipplers.

The black ants of Sweden are a formidable race of workers, much larger than any we have here. They make sad havoc with the grains, and as they travel in processions, each with a wheat grain or some other dainty for winter fare, they present a formidable array—curious spectable for the philosopher. The sting of these animals is very sharp, and some what poisonous. The best policy to observe is, when meeting a procession of these workers, to turn aside and give them the right of way, for they will grip their grain tightly, and give sting after sting, losing very little time for revenge, and then on to their well-ordered, well-stored homes. The Swedes have learned a way of utilizing these little animals, sting and all. They way lay them on these journeys, catch them by hand, in nets and sieves, anyway to get them, and plump they go into the seething brandy distillery,

The Huntingdon Journal.

J. R. DURBORROW, - - - - - EDITOR

HUNTINGDON, PENN'A.

Wednesday Morning, April 19, 1871.

PRE-PAYMENT FOR THE JOURNAL.

We promised to publish a list of pre-payments up to this issue, but we are afraid that the *Moniter* has the dead wood on us, and, consequently, we will wait for a week or two longer. A large number have come in and paid up, and they will please accept our warmest thanks. But there are over a thousand names on our list that have not paid yet. We do hope that these will see the necessity of paying in advance. There is nothing like advance payment; it saves to the subscriber and accommodates us. We are anxious to get down to the advance paying system, and therefore we urge it so strongly. Send in your greenbacks!

COMPLETION OF THE PITTSBURGH AND CONNELLSVILLE RAILROAD.

The last spike was driven on the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad, on Monday, the 10th inst., at 3:20 o'clock, P. M., in the presence of W. O. Hughart, the President of the road, and a number of other parties interested in the project. This is the consummation of a work, undertaken many years ago, that will prove of greater advantage to Pittsburgh than any improvement made in her behalf since the completion of the Pennsylvania Central to that point. Pittsburgh may well feel elated at the result. She will now, for the first time, realize what competition can do for her. We quote the following from the Pittsburgh *Gazette* of the 11th inst: "Thus, after the wearisome waiting and watching through long years, has been consummated the wedding of the proud Monumental and Iron cities, and the union cannot but prove mutually advantageous and happy. Our people have in this event much to congratulate themselves upon. In it they obtain a new, short pathway to the seaboard, over which will travel a share of the manufactured products of our mills and workshops; it opens up to agriculture thousands of acres of hitherto wild, waste lands, unlocks new treasure boxes of nature richly loaded with minerals, and binding in close communion the thrifty people of Pittsburgh with their multitudinous interests, to the prosperous and enterprising Baltimoreans. In rejoicing over the consummation, we must not forget to pay proper tribute to the man, who above all others, deserves the credit for the completion of the road—W. O. Hughart, Esq. He has labored earnestly, perseveringly and persistently for the accomplishment of a railway union of Pittsburgh and Baltimore, and now that his fondest hope has been realized, and his zealous exertions have been crowned with actual success, let him receive the large share of credit due him for the great work." We most heartily endorse the above compliment to Mr. Hughart. His indefatigable exertions brought system and order out of confusion, shook off the Central Hercules and accomplished what was almost universally thought to be impossible. We are only sorry that he failed in his negotiations looking to the control of the Bedford and Bridgeport Railroad to Bedford. If he had succeeded, his road would have been extended through the entire southern tier of counties of Pennsylvania, and in a few years it would have proven a very formidable rival of the Central. The Pittsburgh capitalists were somewhat to blame for this failure.

The completion of the Bedford and Bridgeport Railroad will make Huntingdon the terminus of this great line in Pennsylvania. We can scarcely wait until the day for the consummation of this great event arrives. The extension of the latter road to the George Creek coal field will make this the point for the re-shipment by canal, of great quantities of coal. There is a bright day ahead for Huntingdon!

☞A State Temperance Convention has been called, by the Temperance State Executive Committee, to meet at Concert Hall, 714 Arch street, Philadelphia, on Thursday and Friday, May 18th and 19th, 1871. The following organizations are entitled to delegates: Each State Temperance Organization, such as Grand Lodge of Good Templars, Grand Division Sons of Temperance, Grand Temple of Honor, State Temperance Union, or of any other regular temperance society, and each State Religious Organization, Society or Organization, six Delegates; each county or district Temperance or Religious organization or body, such as District Conventions of Good Templars, County Temperance Societies or Unions, and Religious Bodies, such as Synods, Conferences, Associations, etc., three Delegates, and all local Temperance and Religious organizations, such as Lodges, Divisions, Temples, Councils, Churches, Sunday Schools, Bands of Hope, Young Men's Christian Associations, Young Peoples' Associations, etc., two Delegates each.

THE LAST CHANCE!

I hereby give notice to *all* persons indebted to me for subscription, advertising or job work, that all unsettled accounts will be placed in the hands of an officer for collection immediately after the April Court. Those who settle their accounts by that time will be charged only two dollars per annum; after that date *three dollars* will be charged. Those who desire to save something will avail themselves of this offer. My books MUST be settled.

J. A. NASH.

March 7, 1871.–tf.

☞Gov. Geary's prompt action in serving out writs of *quo warranto* against the railroads, commanding them to show cause why their charters should not be forfeited for having violated them in raising the freight on coal, from two to six dollars per ton, has won the approbation of all those who love honesty and fair dealing. A compromise will now, in all probability, be effected, which will be satisfactory to both capital and labor.

☞It has been suggested that the Governor call an extra session of the Legislature, about the first of June, to take action upon the various bills prepared, and to be prepared, looking to the building of an Alms-House in Bedford county. In such an event it would be unnecessary to call an extra session to act upon the Revised Statutes, as by the middle of September, at the farthest, the Bedford county Poor House business could be disposed of, and the Legislature would be ready for lighter work. Give us the extra session by all means.

☞The Philadelphia *Press*, some weeks ago, exposed an institution, claiming to be a Medical College, located, if we remember correctly, on Race street, Philadelphia, for trafficing in diplomas in this country and in Europe. Since the *expose* we have not heard of any action in the premises. Such infamous conduct must certainly be in violation of its charter, and, if this be the case, the Governor should see that it be taken away, and the Legislature should enact a law imposing a heavy penalty for such dishonorable and disreputable practices.

☞The musical gentleman, who controls the *Monitor*, in his last issue, endeavors to tickle the ears of his Democratic adherents with a story of an "organ." This is one of a thousand strings upon which he harps and plays so dexterously. We make our own poor music, friend, and play second fiddle to nobody, nor do we dance to any *other* persons music. Please change your tune—it's a little flat.

☞The mail trains on the Pennsylvania Central have been running very irregularly for the last week or two. Some wicked person attributes it to the fact that the postal cars are so terribly loaded down with public documents sent to this district by our zealous member of Congress. It is reported to take ten minutes, per trip, at each station, to unload them.

☞The mail carriers, who have heretofore carried the mails, on their respective routes, on horse back, have, within the last few weeks, been obliged to employ the farmers along the way, with their farm horse wagons, to carry our Congressman's extra documents. Of course they are all franked. The story circulated that he pays the postage on them is all a hoax.

☞The editor of the *Monitor* gets furious when you make any allusion to his spectacles. Last week we were unfortunate enough to commit this grave offense and, consequently, the last *Monitor* exhibits the terrible spectacle of a zoological garden, furiously excited. Curb your passions, young man, and reserve such exhibitions for the dog-days.

☞There is no necessity for anticipating trouble. The world is bad enough without fretting yourself to death about imaginary evils. When the $9,000,000 swindle makes its appearance it will be time enough to cry, "stop thief!" By that time, Mr. *Monitor*, you will not be worth *shucks;* you will be out of wind.

☞It is said that the dead lock, at Harrisburg, will be broken this week, and an apportionment bill passed which will be satisfactory to both parties. We would be very sorry if our senatorial and representative districts should remain as the House bill fixes them. We prefer the Senate bill, by far, in this respect.

☞Philadelphia's proud Caucasian, who refused to sit on a jury with a citizen of color, and who was fined, and imprisoned for non-payment of the fine, by Judge Ludlow, a life-long Democrat, for his obstreperousness, has come down with the dust. At $200 a sulk he can just hate the "nigger" as much as he pleases.

☞An old farmer, who has just received less than a dozen volumes of "*Pub. Docs.*" from Mr. Speer, assures us that they make indifferent kindling, owing to the fact they invariably end in the way that Mr. Speer's efforts to gull the farmers into voting for him, will end—in smoke.

THE *United States Railroad and Mining Register*, published in Philidelphia, announces the completion of the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad in three lines. It is a very small matter—it cost only $9,000,000, and connects Pittsburgh with Baltimore!

☞Broad Top is shipping more coal now than it has ever done, with the exception of a year or so during the war. The operators are making money and the miners are getting the prices they want.

☞A hackman, in the upper end of the county, was so much enraged at seeing nine bags of "*Pub. Docs*" thrown out for his hack, that he swore until it smelt of brimstone for twenty-four hours afterwards It is said that he had voted for Speer, too.

☞The Democratic Senate, at Harrisburg, is responsible for the delay in Legislation. It has passed very few bills, and it has persistently refused to do any thing for weeks.

☞Is Mr. Speer in favor of a High Protective Tariff?

The President Judgeship.

ALTOONA, PA., February, 1871.

HON. GEORGE TAYLOR, Sir: As the time is rapidly approaching for another election of President Judge of this district, and as near that some interest is already manifested on the subject, the undersigned, without respect to party, not regarding the office as a political office, and feeling satisfied that the citizens of the district of all parties, have the most assured confidence in your capacity, integrity and strict impartiality as a Judge, respectfully ask you to allow yourself to be an independent candidate. Respectfully,

Wm. M. Lloyd, A. Roush, John Lloyd, T. M'Canley, John M. Bowman, H. C. Dern, Chas. C. Shannon, E. B. M'Crum, Lewis Plack, E. J. Hutchinson, James Clabaugh, John Shoemaker, B. F. Patton, M. Runven, Wm. O'Neil, Jacob Snyder, Edward Hodnett, Chas. J. Stahl, John F. Bowman, Clement Jaggard. R. A. O. Kerr.

To Wm. M. Lloyd, John Shoemaker, Esqs., and others, Altoona, Pa.

GENTLEMEN: Your communication has been before me, and the subject of serious consideration, for several weeks.

I had *heard* of such a letter before I saw it, or saw the signature to it, and had heard, also of similar letters which I have not yet seen, and know not who have signed, through certain *newspapers* in your county. I scarcely know, therefore, gentlemen, whether this is to be regarded as our personal correspondence. I have not been accustomed to having my letters opened, and in a distorted and garbled form, PUBLISHED, before I received them. It occurs to me, as it has doubtless occurred to you, gentlemen, that it would have been decorous in OTHERS, who, upon rumor or surmise, have seen fit to undertake to step in between us, to have waited until they know what communication you had made to me, and my response to it, before they undertook to make your conduct or mine the subject of public animadversion. But it was thought, perhaps, that you might do something, and did not know or understand what you were doing, and might need the friendly aid of some disinterested monitor; or might be induced to follow and recall a surmised letter to me; or that others might be deterred from like acts of indiscretion; or, at least, that I might be intimidated into hesitancy in complying with your invitation to be an independent candidate. Waiving, however, all questions of etiquette or good manners, (of little significance among mere politicians), let me here at once relieve this part of the subject of all difficulty by saying explicity, in answer to your kind letter, that I *am*, and if God shall spare my life until the day of the next general election, *I will then be*, an independent candidate for the office of President Judge of the XXIVth Judicial District.

My RIGHT, at least, to be a candidate, whether on my own volition, or the suggestion or invitation of you, gentlemen, and others, even without the permission of some other aspirant and his friends, will not, of course, be questioned. No one certainly, will question the right of any other gentleman to be a candidate on any platform he may choose. I will say further, in relief of those who kindly volunteered to be our monitors or guardians, that I do not hold any one of you, gentlemen, or any one else who has addressed me on this subject, either in writing or orally, *committed to my support* beyond his concientious sense of duty when he shall come to cast his ballot, with all the candidates that be in the field before him. And I will here say further, gentlemen, that if I be found doing or saying anything unjustly to disparage or injure any gentleman who may desire to be a candidate, in order to promote my success, or cause his defeat, I am willing that you should regard it as evidence that I am unfit for a high Judicial office, and unworthy of it, and cast your vote against me.

Having thus placed myself before the people as a candidate for the high and responsible office I now hold, it is due alike to myself and the public, that I should make, and, I know you will excuse, a frank statement of the reasons which have brought me to this conclusion, and for assuming the attitude I now occupy before the people.

My duty to those dependent upon me, will not permit me to cease from labor at something; and, so long accustomed to looking at both sides of questions, I feel it would be awkward for me to go back to the bar, and I have, besides, a strong distaste for engaging again in the practice of the law; while my long training upon the bench renders my labors there lighter than in my earlier judicial life. Besides, I have been, and am, so identified with this Judicial District, that it will not be thought strange that I am warmly attached to it. When it was first formed, I was called to be its first President Judge; and, through the indulgent partiality and confidence of the people, I have continued to preside in its courts ever since. The changes and reminescences of over twenty years, have served to strengthen that attachment. What I say will be readily appreciated, therefore, when I declare frankly that there is no field of labor, while I must toil at something, that I would prefer, although the work in it is onerous to a degree that no one who has not felt the labor and responsibility involved in the discharge of all the judicial duties in a heavy district like this, can know or appreciate. I would still prefer it so to any political office that could be named or offered me.

I have, at the same time, gentlemen, with the estimate I place upon the office of Judge, and particularly in view of the prospective toil beyond that period of life when years of rest, should they come, are to be desired, no anxiety for success that would induce me to seek or accept the office upon ANY terms. I would rather not be a candidate, or a candidate, be defeated, than descend to the degrading appliances of selfish political partizanism, to attain it. I have carried with me from my earliest manhood a strong impression of the almost sacred value of the purity and independence of the Judiciary, as a branch of the government; and I glory now in the fact, that, while other departments have often been, through the corrupting tendencies of party politics, justly or unjustly, brought into reproch, the Judiciary of Pennsylvania has hitherto stood, and still stands, high above suspicion. In this earnestly cherished sentiment, I opposed with my pen and vote, the call for a convention to amend the constitution of 1790, and opposed the amendments submitted in 1838; which were carried only by a few hundred votes, and carried, as I have never doubted, by a citizen of your county, long since deceased, and who afterwards sat with me upon the bench. Upon the same ground, I voted with a majority not very much short of two thousand of the voters of this Judicial District, against the amendment of 1850, making the Judiciary elective. I need scarcely add, that I entirely agree with you, gentlemen, when you say that you do not regard the office of a Judge "as a political office."

To say it is NOT a "POLITICAL office," is only to enunciate a TRUISM, as every one feels. It is a simple self-evident truth, which no process of reasoning could make more plain. In the practical working of our political system, POLITICAL PARTIES, organized to carry out in matters of government, the measures which constitute their political creed, find it necessary to select those as candidates for that purpose who will represent their views. It is a necessary and proper qualification for a candidate, that he be of and true to his party, and carry out its measures. This is plain enough. But how it is, or can, or should be, a QUALIFICATION FOR A JUDGE, who should know no man or party—whose only business it is to hold the scales of justice with a steady hand, and unsuspected, between men of all parties and creeds, political or religious, and mete out "equal and exact justice to all," TO BE A PARTIZAN—or that he should be chosen upon party principles, through corrupt party appliances, in heated and demoralizing political contests—is what common people are unable to comprehend; what common sense infinitively rejects as absurd: and what all judicious and reflecting minds, most deprecate. Accordingly; we find it to be the prevailing sentiment of the masses, the common sense of the public, that Judicial officers should be kept above the sphere of party politics; and no intelligent man, of any party, regards himself, or regards any one else, in compromising his political principles, or his party *status*, by casting off all party trammels, and following out, in this most important exercise of the elective franchise, his conscientious convictions of duty.

These views are felt to have peculiar force applied to me, in view of my past record, and present attitude. Ten years ago, when mere partizanism was for a time lost in a higher and holier sentiment, upon the written invitation of the members of the Bar of the whole district, I was an independent candidate. There was no other candidate, and I was elected without opposition. It was a high and more than merited testimonial; a compliment which I shall remember, with grateful emotion, till my dying day; and shall preserve the evidence of it, as the most valuable relic I can leave to my children. Since then, though my political sentiments have been unconcealed, and as well known as those of any man in the district, I have not been a POLITICIAN. I have felt it my duty to avoid personal argument on politics; have attended or participated in no delegate or other political meetings; but have felt it my duty to abstain entirely from mingling in the details of partizan politics. To this, no doubt is largly to be ascribed that freed me from bias or suspicion of bias, which I believe has been universally accorded to me on the bench. To be a candidate now, upon any other than independent grounds, I feel would be to come down from an elevation which I have hitherto occupied.

I leave here, then, gentlemen, this subject, with the citizens of the District, who are the most deeply interested in it. They will make a choice, I have no doubt, in entire independence of thought and action, as they should do, with a single view to what is best, not for me, or for any party, but for the interests of the public. They have known me as long, and have had the means of knowing me as well, as any who might undertake to instruct them upon my merits or deficiencies, of any other candidate; and, a jury of the vicinage, I, for one, will approve and acquiesce in their verdict, whatever it may be. I am, gentlemen, Very respectfully,

GEORGE TAYLOR.

News Summary.

There are 17 ex-rebel officers in the present House of Representatives. This is a terribly "tyrannical government."

Vice President Colfax prophesies that "all three of the Pacific railways will prove profitable to their builders," as they certainly will to the nation.

Col. Theo. M'Gowen, of Chambersburg, has been appointed Major General of the district, composed of the counties of Cumberland, Franklin and Perry, by the Governor.

An earthquake was felt on Sunday evening throughout the central section of California. No damage was done. It was exactly a year since the late shock.

The recent town and county elections in New Jersey resulted very generally in favor of the Republicans, thus showing that the revolution of last fall was complete and lasting.

Baron Gerolt will soon be superceded as the representative of the German Empire at Washington. The Baron is rather slow-going for the changes which have recently occurred.

John B. Gough, the celebrated lecturer, has been compelled to give up all his appointments for the present in consequence of ill health. This will be bad news to thousands of his friends all over the country.

Governor Reed, of Florida, asserts that the increase of wealth and population in his State, during the three years of Republican government, has been unparalleled in its history. That the population has increased fifty per cent., and the industrial resources more than two hundred per cent.

After a long session the conference committees of the two houses at Harrisburg failed to come to an agreement on the apportionment bill, and finally adjourned without fixing a day for a futher meeting. The Governor had better prorogue the Legislature.

Despatches from Havana, Cuba, giving an account of a battle fought in san Domingo, near a place called Augna. Baez and Cabral commanded the respective forces. Cabral was defeated. Smaller fights of later date are reported, all resulting in the same end.

Robert Chambers, the celebrated publisher, who has just died in Edinburgh, worth, it is said, some £600,000 began life as a poor boy, entirely dependent on his own exertions, laying the foundation of his fortune by opening a small circulating library with a little borrowed money.

The Pennsylvania Reserve Corps hold their next anniversary on the 16th of May. General William H. Ent has been selected to deliver to oration. With the high soldierly qualities which have been tested on many a field. General Ent unites the graces of an orator.

A thorough organization of the consolidated lines under the control of the Pennsylvania Railroad has been made, Mr. Thomas A. Scott being elected President, Wm. Shaw Vice President and J. M. McCullough, General Manager. A circular will be issued in a few days giving notice of the change to the employees of the roads.

The New York *Post* is deeply disgusted with its Democratic allies in the "Revenue Reform" business. The selection of Randall, of Pennsylvania, who it says is as much of a protectionist as Kelley, to be President of the Democratic National Committee has convinced the *Post* that there is no use in looking to the Democracy for support, as Randall, on whose committee are several other members of the same stripe, will send out as many protection as free-trade documents. And so the revenue reformers, poor fellows, are getting sick.

The Hempfield Railroad including track, stock, rights, privileges and franchises, was sold on Friday last at public sale for $131,090. Hon J. W. Garrett, President of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, being the purchaser. The charter gives the company the right to construct a railroad from Wheeling, West Virginia, to Greensburg, Westmoreland county, this State. The road was completed from Wheeling to Washington, Pa., and has been in operation for several years, and considerable grading has been done on the eastern end of it. The probabilities now are that it will be completed at an early day to a point where it intersects the Connellsville Railroad, near West Newton.

HUNTINGDON AND BROAD TOP RAILROAD—*Report of Coal Shipped:*

	TONS.
For the week ending April 15, 1871.....	9,060
Same date last year.....	8,207
Increase for week.....	853
Shipped for the year 1871.....	91,198
Same date last year.....	74,223
Increase for year 1871.....	16,975

HOME AND HEALTH.—The April number of this new Health Magazine comes to us with a great variety of interesting articles. The principal ones are on "The Teeth—Causes and Prevention of Decay," "Health at Home," "Bathing and Baths (*Illustrated*)," "Rearing Babies," "Tight Lacing (*Illustrated*)," "Bright's Disease Untechnically Considered," "What shall we do in the Sick-room?" etc. There are more than forty smaller articles, containing valuable hints on health and for the home. Published at $1,50 per year, by W. R. DE PUY & BROTHER, 805 Broadway, New York.

New Advertisements.

H. C. MADDEN, Attorney-at-Law Office, No. —, Hill street, Huntingdon, Pa. [ap.19,'71.

WILLIAM A. FLEMING, Attorney-at-Law, Huntingdon, Pa. Special attention given to collections, and all other legal business attended to with care and promptness. Office, No. 229, Hill street. [ap19,'71.

A. R. BECK, Fashionable Barber and Hairdresser, Hill street, opposite the Franklin House. All kinds o. Tonics and Pomades kept on hand and for sale. [ap19,'71–6m

A GOOD CHANCE! For Sale—A Butcher's Stand, with good will and fixtures, in a thickly settled part of Huntingdon county. Population of place increasing and trade brisk. Good, permanent and safe business. For particulars apply at or write to this office. [ap.19,'71–3t

DR. G. D. ARNOLD, Graduate of the University of Pennsylvania, offers his professional services to the people of Huntingdon and vicinity.

REFERENCE:—Dr. B. P. Hook, of Loysville, Pa., with whom he formerly practiced; Drs. Stille and Agnew of Philadelphia.

Office on Washington street, West Huntingdon, Pa. [ap.19,'71.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP. Notice is hereby given that the co-partnership heretofore existing between Joseph C. Shoemaker and Mordecai Gahegan, blacksmiths, doing business in the name of Shoemaker & Gahegan, has been dissolved by mutual consent. The business hereafter will be conducted by Mordecai Gahegan, at the old stand, near Fishers' Mill, Huntingdon.

JOSEPH C. SHOEMAKER,
MORDECAI GAHEGAN.

April 19, 1871.–3t

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE. [*Estate of JOHN McCRACKEN, dec'd.*] Letters of administration having been granted to the undersigned on the estate of John McCracken, late of Oneida township, dec'd., all persons indebted are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims to present them duly authenticated for settlement.

JAMES McCRACKEN,
[Adm'r.

April 19, 1871.*

ORPHANS' COURT SALE. [*Estate of SAMUEL STEWART, dec'd.*] The undersigned will expose to public sale, on the premises, in Jackson township, Huntingdon county, on

THURSDAY, the 1st day of June, 1871,

the following Real Estate, late of Samuel Stewart, deceased, to wit: A certain tract of land, known as the "Old Mansion Farm," containing about One Hundred and Eighty-Two Acres, and allowance, having thereon erected a Two-Story Log House, and Log Barn.

ALSO—A tract of Mountain Land, situate in Jackson township, containing about 312 Acres.

ALSO—Another Tract of Mountain Land, adjoining the above described tract, containing about 75 acres, known as the "Johnston Tract."

TERMS.—One-third of the purchase money to be paid on confirmation of the sale, and the balance in two equal annual payments thereafter, with interest, to be secured by the judgment bonds of the purchaser.

Sale to commence at ten o'clock, A. M., of said day.

SAMUEL CUMMINS,
THOMAS MITCHEL,
Adm'r.

April 19, 1871.–3t

WANTED.—Agents and Peddlers to sell a thoroughly good domestic article, wanted in every family. No competition. Exclusive territory given. Business very pleasant. Agents have sold 3 dozen, netting $30 profit per day One sold 250 in a small town, another 1000 in five towns, another 31 in calling on 33 families. Outfit $3. No danger of imposition. Best of references given. Send for circular to 102 Washington street Boston, Mass. LITTLEFIELD & DAME.

April 12, '71–1t*

EXECUTORS NOTICE. Letters testamentary having been granted to the undersigned living in the township of Franklin, on the estate of Nancy Travis, of said township, deceased. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate will make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them for settlement.

JOHN L. TRAVIS,
GEO. T. TRAVIS,
Executors.

April 12, '71–6t.

STAGE LINE. The undersigned has established a line of daily stages between Petersburg and M'Alevey's Fort, leaving the Fort at 7 a. m., arriving at Petersburg at 12, and starting at 1 p. m.

The coaches are good, and are in the hands of careful and competent drivers.

The patronage of the traveling public is respectfully solicited.

J. F. LITTLE.

April 12, '71–3mo*.

New Advertisements.

CARMON & CUNNINGHAM.

S. B. Chaney having retired from the firm of S. B. Chaney & Co., a new firm has been established under the style and title of Carmon & Cunningham, and the business will hereafter be conducted by them.

THEY WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

BOOTS,

SHOES,

CLOTHING FOR MEN

AND BOYS,

GENT'S FURNISHING GOODS,

HATS AND CAPS,

PAPER COLLARS,

OF EVERY STYLE AND VARIETY,

TRUNKS, VALISES, SATCHELS,

ALL KINDS OF DRY GOODS.

GROCERIES,

NOTIONS,

AND

EVERYTHING

THAT BELONGS TO A

GENERAL VARIETY STORE.

CLOTHING MADE TO ORDER.

Call at

BROAD TOP CORNER,

NO. 332, ALLEGHENY STREET,

and No. 100, FOURTH STREET,

IF YOU WANT CHEAP GOODS.

April 19, 1871.–6m.

THE MONARCH OF EXHIBITIONS IS COMING!

AT HUNTINGDON,
On Friday, April 21st, 1871,
ON THE FAIR GROUNDS,
FOR ONE DAY ONLY!
PERFORMANCES at 2 and 8 P. M.

ADMISSION.....50 Cents
Children under 10 years.....25 "

Doors open one hour previous to each performance.

ROSSTON, SPRINGER AND HENDERSON'S GREAT MASTODON MENAGERIE,
GIGANTIC CIRCUS,
COLOSSAL CARAVAN AND MUSEUM!
Together with the
Ali Bem Abhallah Troupe of Real Bedouin Arabs.

This is not only the largest, but the most attractive, novel, original and instructive public amusement ever offered in this country. Assembling in one Unprecedented Combination, all the Leading Equestrian Artists of America, Great Britain, and Continental Europe. Numbering nearly

100 Male and Female Performers,

Including the Great Ali Ben Abdallah Troupe of Genuine Bedouin Arabs or Sons of the Desert, (fourteen in number,) acknowledged by the European and American Press as giving the most startling, rare and wonderful performances of any people on earth. Their extraordinary feats both on the ground and mid-air surpass both description and belief. Nothing but ocular demonstration will convince the incredulous. The

Vast Department of Zoology!

Is composed of the Rare and Curious Animals of Europe, Asia, Africa, North and South America, Australia, New Holland and Ceylon, including Ornithological selections of the best specimens of Tropical and Oriental Birds, and embracing the finest collection of

Trained Horses, the Smallest Ponies, and the best Performing Lions in the World. Among the Specialties are a Herd of Elephants, and a Drove of Camels and Dromedaries.

A Mammoth Caravan of
18 MASSIVE CAGES.

This Colossal Exhibition will exhibit at
Lewistown, Wednesday, April 19th.
McVeytown, Thursday, April 20th.
HUNTINGDON, FRIDAY, April 21st.
Tyrone, Saturday, April 22d.
Altoona, Monday, April 24th.

FRANK RIVERS,
General Agent.

$5 TO $10 PER DAY.—Men Women, Boys and Girls who engage in our new business make from $5 to $10 per day in their localities. Full particulars and instructions sent by mail. Those in need of permanent, profitable work, should address at once, GEORGE STINSON & CO., Portland, Maine. [apr12,'71,3mo.

Miscellaneous.

TEACHERS WANTED.—Three male and six female teachers wanted, to teach the Public Schools of Huntingdon borough. Applicants for said schools are requested to meet the County Superintendent for examination, on Friday, the 28th of April, inst., at 9 o'clock, A. M., at the School House, in Huntingdon. The schools are expected to open on the 15th of May.

By order of the Directors.

THEO. H. CREMER,
Secretary.

April 12, '71–3t.

H. ROBLEY,
MERCHANT TAYLOR,

Has removed to one door south of the Bee Hive, on Montgomery street, where he is prepared to do all kinds of work in his line of business.

He has just received a full line of

CLOTHS,
CASSIMERES,
OVERCOATINGS,

and he solicits a call from the public, promising to make goods to order, in a workmanlike manner.

WAGON AND COACH MANUFACTORY, No 1316, 12th Avenue, Altoona, Pa. The undersigned, takes this method of informing the citizens of Huntingdon county, that he is prepared to manufacture to order, CARRIAGES, BUGGIES, PHAETONS, EXPRESS AND BUSINESS WAGONS, &C., of the latest style—equal to Philadelphia and New York make. Also on hand, a large supply. Sarvin's Patent Wheel and Terry Brothers' Patent Elastic Reach—added, when desired.

JOHN R. KEMP.

April 5, 1871–3mo*.

TOWN LOTS
In West Huntingdon for Sale.

Buy Lots From First Hands at

TWO HUNDRED DOLLARS.

Purchasers desiring to build, can have very liberal terms as to payments.

Now is the time to invest.

Apply to

R. ALLISON MILLER.

Jan. 4, '71.

NEW STORE.

John Hagey has just returned from the city with a fine assortment of choice goods, consisting in part of

DRY GOODS,
DRESS GOODS,
NOTIONS,
SHOES,
GROCERIES,
PROVISIONS,

and a general variety of white and yellow

QUEENSWARE.

These goods have been carefully bought, in regular houses, and will be sold at reasonable prices, as he has advantages over others, his expenses being trifling.

Every artical usually found in a first-class store will be kept on hand.

Thankful to the public for the very liberal patronage extended to him in the past, he respectfully solicits a continuance of the same.

Store on Washington street.

Jan. 4, '71.

FRESH ARRIVAL OF FALL AND WINTER GOODS

at the Cheap Store of

BENJAMIN JACOBS,

Corner of the Diamond, in Saxton's Building

I have just received a large stock of Ladies' elegant Dress Goods, Gentlemens' Furnishing Goods, Boots, Shoes, Hats and Caps of all kinds, in endless variety, for ladies, gentlemen, misses and children.

CARPETS,
OIL CLOTHS,
GROCERIES,

Coffee, Teas of all kinds, best and common Syrups, Spices, &c. Tobacco and Segars, wholesale and retail.

These goods will be sold as cheap, if not *cheaper*, than any other house in town. "Quick sales and small profits," is my motto.

Thankful for past patronage, I respectfully solicit a continuance of the same.

January 4, 1871.

W. H. WOODS, W. B. LEAS, JAMES NORTH,
R. MILTON SPEER, DAVID BARRICK.

THE UNION BANK OF HUNTINGDON,
HUNTINGDON, PA.,
CAPITAL, PAID UP $100,000,

Solicits accounts from Banks, Bankers, and others. A liberal Interest allowed on time Deposits. All kinds of Securities bought and sold for the usual commission.

Collections made on all points. Drafts on all parts of Europe supplied at the usual rates.

Persons depositing Gold and Silver will receive the same in return, with interest. The partners are individually liable to the extent of their whole property for all deposits.

C. C. NORTH, Cashier.

January 4, 1871.

S. E. HENRY, T. S. JOHNSTON. } S. H. ISENBERG, B. F. ISENBERG.

HENRY & CO.,
HUNTINGDON, PENN'A.
FORWARDING & COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

Wholesal and Retail Dealers in

DRY GOODS,
NOTIONS,
BOOTS, SHOES,
HATS, CAPS,
FURS, CARPETS,
OIL CLOTHS,
GROCERIES,
HARDWARE,
QUEENSWARE,
CLOTHING, IRON,
NAILS, GLASS.
PUTTY, OILS,
PAINTS, SALT, PLASTER, &C., &C.

Proprietors of the WARRIOR RIDGE FLOURING MILLS. Flour and Feed constantly on hand.

CASH paid for all kinds of grain. Produce taken in exchange for goods at the Mammoth Store. Feb. 15, 1871.

1871. 1871.

CARPETS!! CARPETS!! CARPETS!!
SPRING STOCK.
AT REDUCED PRICES!
JAMES A. BROWN

Is constantly receiving at his new

CARPET STORE,

IN

HUNTINGDON, PA.,
525½ Hill Street.

Beautiful Patterns of Carpets, fresh from the looms of the manufacturers. His stock comprises

BRUSSELS, INGRAINS,
VENITIAN, WOOL DUTCH,
COTTAGE, HEMP,
LIST and RAG CARPETS
CARPET CHAIN,
COCOA AND CANTON MATTINGS,
FLOOR, STAIR AND TABLE

OIL CLOTHS,

and a large stock of

WALL PAPER,

Window Shades and Fixtures, Drugget, Velvet Rugs, Door Mats, Extra Carpet Thread and Binding. I make a speciality of furnishing Churches and Lodges at City prices, and invite Furnishing Committees to call and see goods made expressly for their purposes.

Buyers will *save money* and be better suited by going to the *regular* Carpet and Oil Cloth Store, for any of the above goods. I defy competition in prices and variety of beautiful patterns.

CARPETS 25 cts. per YARD AND UPWARDS.

I have also the Agency for the Orignal

HOWE SEWING MACHINE,

so well known as the best Family Machine in the world

Call at the CARPET STORE and see them.

JAMES A. BROWN.

Jan. 4, 1871.

GO TO THE JOURNAL OFFICE For all kinds of printing.

Miscellaneous.

THE NEW YORK TRIBUNE FOR 1871. Through struggle and suffering, at the cost of multiform agonies, bereavements, devastations, the American Idea embodied in the preamble to our fathers' Declaration of Independence approaches its complete realization. The noble, inspiring assertion that "all men are created equal," and endowed by their Creator with inalienable rights to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness, is no longer a glittering generality, a poet's fancy, a philosopher's speculation, but the recognized base of our political fabric. The benign Revolution, which dates from the Boston Massacre of 1770, finds its logical completion, just one century later, in the XVth Amendment, which gives to the equal political and civil rights of every man born or naturalized in our Republic the shield and defense of the Federal Constitution. The billows of Caste and Privilege may roar and rage around that rock, and may transiently seem on the point of washing it away; but its foundations are deep laid and steadfast, and the breakers of Reaction and Slavery are hurled against and dash their spray over it in vain.

We do not underrate the forces of Prejudice and Aristocracy. We do not forget that a very large minority of the American People still hold in their inmost hearts that Blacks have no rights which Whites are bound to respect. We fully appreciate the desperation wherewith all the warring elements of hatred to Republican achievement will be combined and hurled against the battlements of Republican ascendency of 1872. We do not doubt that local successes, facilitated by Republican feuds and dissensions, will inspire the charging host with a sanguine hope of victory, such as nerved it to put forth its utmost strength in the earlier stages of the contests of 1864 and 1868. Yet our faith is clear and strong that the American People still bless God that, on the red battle-fields of our late Civil War, the Union was upheld and Slavery destroyed, and will never consciously decide that the precious blood there on poured out was lavished in vain.

THE TRIBUNE believes in the prosecution of the great struggle by legitimate means to beneficent ends. To State Sovereignty, it opposes indissoluble National Integrity; to Slavery for Blacks, Liberty for All; to Proscription, Enfranchisement; to Popular Ignorance, Universal Education; to Intensity and eternity of Wrathful Hate, universal and invincible Good Will. It would fain do it utmost to hasten the glad day when the South shall vie with the North in exultation and gratitude over the disappearance of the last trace or taint of that spirit which impelled Man to exult in the ownership and chattelhood of his fellow Man.

Profoundly do we realized that the contest is not yet ended—that Millions mourn, more or less publicly, the downfall of the Slaveholders' Confederacy, and rear their children to hate those by whose valor and constancy its overthrow was achieved. If we ever seem to differ essentially from other Republicans, our conviction that magnanimity is never weakness, that vengeance is never politic, and that devils are not cast out by Beelzebub, must serve to explain alleged eccentricities whose perfect vindication we leave to Time and Reflection.

THE TRIBUNE has been, is, and must be, a zealous advocate of Protection to Home Industry. Regarding habitual idleness as the greatest foe to human progress, the bane of human happiness, we seek to win our countrymen in masses from the ensnaring lures of Speculation, of Traffic, and of always overcrowded Professions, to the tranquil paths of Productive Industry. We would gladly deplete our overcrowded cities, where thousands vainly jostle and crowd in misguided quest of "Something to Do" to cover prairies and plains with colonies absorbed in Agriculture, Mechanics and Manufactures, and constantly projecting into the blank, void wilderness the homes and the works of civilized Man. Holding the Protection of Home Industry by discriminating duties on imported Wares and Fabrics essential to the rapid, beneficient diffusion of Production in all its phases and departments, and so to the instruction of our people in all the gainful arts of Peace, we urge our countrymen to adhere to and uphold that policy in undoubting faith that the true interest, not of a class or a section, but of each section and every useful class, is thereby subserved and promoted.

THE TRIBUNE aims to be preeminently a *Newspaper*. Its correspondents traverse every State, are present on every important battle-field, are early advised of every no able Cabinet decision, observe the proceedings of Congress, of Legislatures, and of Conventions, and report to us by telegraph all that seems of general interest. We have paid for one day's momentous advices from Europe by Cable far more than our entire receipts for the issue in which those advices reached our readers. If lavish outlay, unsleeping vigilance, and unbounded faith in the liberality and discernment of the reading public, will enable us to make a journal which has no superior in the accuracy, variety, and freshness of its contents. THE TRIBUNE shall be such a journal.

To Agriculture and the subservient arts, we have devoted, and shall persistently devote, more means and space than any of our rivals. We aim to make THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE such a paper that no farmer can afford to do without, however widely his politics may differ from ours. Our reports of the

he Huntingdon Journal.

ednesday Morning, April 19, 1871.

READING MATTER ON EVERY PAGE.

LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

MEETINGS.

Ir. Moriah Lodge, No. 300, A. Y. M., meets second Mon- evening of each month, in Brown's building.
TANDING Stone H. R. A. Chapter No. 201, meets the t Tuesday evening of each month, in Brown's building.
UNIATA Lodge, No. 117, I. O. O. F., meets every Friday ning, third floor, Leister's building.
fount Hor Camp of I. O. O F., meets every second and rth Tuesdays, third floor, Leister's building.
ARRAPAHOE Tribe, No. 68, I O. of R. M., meets every rsday evening, third floor, Leister's building.
'oung Men's Christian Association meets the first and rd Monday evenings of each month, in Smith's building.
ver 33, G. A. R., meets third Monday of each month in rt House.
own Council meets the first Friday evening of each nth.
Huntingdon Lodge, No. 149, K. of P., meets every Sat- ay evening, in Smith's building.
Huntingdon Temple of Honor, No. 71, meets the fourth nday of each month in Good Templar's Hall.
he Wenstrian Club meets every Thursday evening, he Y. M. C. A. room.
Huntingdon Council, O. U. A. M., meets first and third sdays of each month in Good Templar's Hall.

CHURCHES.

aptist Church—Washington street. Rev. J. W. Plan- r. Services on Sabbath: 10½ a. m., 7 p. m.
atholic—Washington street. Rev. P. B O'Halloran. vices first three Sundays in every month.
vangelical Lutheran—Mifflin street. Rev. J. J. Kerr. vices on Sabbath: 10½ a. m., 7 p. m.
erman Reformed—Church street. Rev. S. D. Steckle. vices on Sabbath: 7 p. m.
ethodist Episcopal—Church street. Rev. M. K. Foster. vices on Sabbath: 10½ a. m., 7 p. m.
rotestant Episcopal—Hill street. No Pastor.
resbyterian—Hill street. Rev. G. W. Zahniser. Ser- s on Sabbath: 11 a. m., 7 p. m.

ief Mention---Home-Made and Stolen.

Advertise and realize.

The farmers are busy.

Altoona wants night police.

Peach trees are in full bloom.

The growing crops look splendid.

Shad have appeard in this market.

Berks county in entirely out of debt.

Our job office is crowded with work.

The coming man—The organ grinder.

See fourth page for railroad schedules.

There will be two full moons in July.

The ice cream gardens are in full blast.

Our jobbers are running night and day.

Franklin county is cursed with incendiaries.

Williamsport is called the city of Saw Dust.

Altoona quarters her loafers in the lock-up.

Spades are trump—garden spades, we mean.

Lebanon and Ebensburg have female physi- ns.

Swearing urchins are abundant on our eets.

All wide-awake business men advertise in Journal.

Monroe county has small pox to an alarm- extent.

A new Sunday paper is to be started in tsburgh.

Horse thieves are operating in Westmore- d county.

Strawberries are selling at 75 cents a quart New York.

Parties are propecting for silver ore near unt Joy, Pa.

The bricklayers have commenced on Fisher's w residence.

The first circus of the season visits this place Friday next.

Sharon is going to have a hotel on the ropean plan.

Brilliant—The auroral displays on Thursday l Friday nights last.

The public schools, of this place, closed, for nonth's vacation, on Friday last.

The Street Commissioner should examine ne of the gutters on Mifflin street.

Southern peas are now coming north, and sold for seventy-five cents a peck.

An improvement—The new street bridge at corner of Fifth and Washington streets.

Two trains are run daily between Hunting- n and Saxton on the Broad Top Railroad.

Delicious—The sparkling soda water we ank at D.S. Africa's, No. 423, in the Diamond.

A poetical genius describes ladies' lips as e "glowing gateway of pork and potatoes."

Mr. Frank Hefright is about erecting a first- ass house, of large dimension, on Allegheny reet.

Carpet shakers and artists who do land- apes in white washing are beginning to be quired for.

The dilapidated appearance of our currency due to the fact that people hold on to it so ght when they get it.

The mail train west, on Thursday evening, n over and killed a cow, about two miles st of this place.

A respectable lady at Pittsburgh the other y was pumped for poison and yielded an verdose of brandy.

The expenses of York county last year nounted to $4 for every man, woman and ild in the county.

A young lady, being asked to play "the Maid- n's prayer," cheerfully struck up, "Mother, ay I go out to swim?"

An engine was thrown from the track, and rtially demolished, near Mount Union, on esday of last week. No person injured.

It is said there are over one hundred public male lecturers in this country. Just how any private ones there are, is not stated.

We have booked several hundred new sub- cribers within the past month. We have oom for more. Terms, $2 per annum. Roll in!

The man who is too poor to take his coun- paper, and the one who does *take* it with- ut paying for it, will be in town on Friday ext. We will try to interview them.

One-third of the sugar sold in the world is ade from the beet. Wherever in France and ermany the sugar beet is cultivated fat cat- le and green fields are the rule

Recently, in Marietta, on slight provocation, boy struck a playmate with a stone, taking ffect in the forehead. The wounded boy took ock-jaw, and died after three days' suffering.

Our friends, Williams & Bumbaugh, dealers n lightning rods, lost their horse, "Sinking und," on Thursday last. He was a venerable tager, having passed over twenty seven years n this mundane sphere.

They have a baby in Vermont that talks luently at the age of nine months. The item- zer who gives this interesting domestic jot has ot considered it necessary to state the sex of hat baby.

German rejoicings over the peace in Europe nd a united Fatherland took place in many arts of this country on Easter Monday, and he exercises were of a patriotic and enthu- iastic character.

Lancaster (Pa.) meditates a street passen- er railway from the centre of the city to the djoining village of Millersville, a distance of ome four miles, with several rather heavy grades.

Now is your time to advertise your busi- ness. Do not wait for your neighbor to set you an example, but strike boldly out on your own hook. Those who judiciously advertise are those who make the money.

Weather prophets are plying their vocation again. No two of them, however, agree as to what kind of weather is to be, or when it is to happen. All is mere guess work, and based upon the stuff dreams are made of. Prophets of a good kind are extinct. In this age they all belong to Baal; they may predict, cut themselves with knives, gnash their teeth, dance and shout, but they can draw neither fire nor rain from heaven. Elijah's sacred mantle has not fallen upon them—they but deceive themselves.

The Importance and Science of Advertising.—Properly regarded, the advertising columns of a newspaper are among the most important, for no man really becomes acquainted even with the news of the day until he has thoroughly perused the advertisements. They are the pulse of commerce and universal activity. They contain not only rare specimens of human idiosyncrasies, but afford a general view of life in every possible phase. They aid the arts and sciences; they minister to love; they speak of change; sometimes they excite a smile, sometimes a tear. To the sick man they promise health; to the poor man they offer wealth; the pleasure seeker is posted in amusements; the book-buyer learns the title and price of the last new work; the house-hunter reads of a desirable and eligible tenement for "a family without children"; the traveler of the best means of conveyance; the unemployed of employment; in fine, every imaginable want is suppositiously supplied by the advertising department of a weekly newspaper.

The art of advertising, if not one of the fine arts, is certainly one of the most useful. In fact it has become almost necessary to buyer and seller. There are those, however, who have endeavored to make it in reality a fine art. Peckwood some fifty years ago, led the way in England of liberal and systematic advertising by impressing his razor strop indelibly on the minds of every bearded member of the kingdom. We have some notable instances of business success in this country by means of advertising, and in fact nine out of every ten of our successful business men will inform you that they owe their prosperity to liberal advertising.

The season is at hand when our merchants and traders are receiving fresh stocks of goods for the spring trade. The competition in trade is quite lively, and he only succeeds who constantly, by advertising, keeps before the public the fact that he has such goods as the people require. The man or firm that does not advertise cannot expect to succeed in business.

Go to Carmon & Cunningham's for cheap shoes. Apr. 19, 1 t.

Prepare for the Mammoth Combination.—Bosston, Springer & Henderson's great mastodon menagerie, gigantic circus, colossal caravan and museum, together with the Ali Ben Abdaliah troup of real Bedouin Arabs, will exhibit in this town on Friday, April 21st., for one day only.

The management announce for the season of 1871 not only the largest but the most attractive, novel, original and instructive public amusement ever offered in this country. The great Ali Ben Abdaliah troup of genuine Bedouin Arabs, or "Sons of the Desert" (fourteen in number,) acknowledged by the European and Americaican press as giving the mos startling, rare and wonderful performances of any people on earth. Their extraordinary feats, both on the ground and in the mid air, surpass both description and belief.

The vast department of zoology is composed of the rare and curious animals of Europe, Asia, Africa, North and South America, Australia, New Holland and Ceylon, including ornithological selections of the best specimens of tropical and oriental birds, and embracing the finest collection of trained horses, the smallest ponies and the best performing lions in the world. Among the specialities are a herd of elephants and a drove of camels and dromedaries.

A mammoth cavern of eighteen massive cages, it is a stupendous combination, involving an investment of half a million of dollars, employing an army of disciplined men in its service, employing a multitude of horses and a train of wagons, dens and cages over a mile long for its transportation through the country. There will be a grand scenic parade on the morning of the exhibition.

The circus will develop a cavalcade of noble steeds, comprising Arabian, Belgian, Hungarian, French and domestic thorough breds, in connection with the most daring male and female riders, acrobats, gymasts, trapeze and general performers.

For all kinds of clothing go to Carmon & Cunningham's. Apr. 19, 1 t.

Important to School Directors.—We copy the following from the late school law, for the information of some of our school boards, that they may know what the law requires of them: It shall be the duty of the board of directors to publish an annual statement of the amount of moneys received and expended, and the amount due from collectors, and setting forth all the financial operations of the district, by one or more publications in one or more newspapers of the county in which they reside. If there is an amount of tax not collected, or any amount due to the district, it is to be stated as "amount of—— yet due," at the foot of receipts, and so carried out; and if there is an amount of debt yet due by the district, it is to be stated as "amount yet due for ——," and so carried out at the foot of expenditures; in order, in both cases, to balance the account in accordance with the facts. If there was a building tax and a house or houses erected during the year, the amount of the building tax, and of the portion of it expended in the year for this purpose, it is to be stated in the same way, with the balance on hand, or the debt for this purpose, if any, under proper heads "Receipts," and "Expenditures for Building," as in case of ordinary school tax and expenditure.

Go to Carmon & Cunningham's for cheap shoes. Apr. 19, 1 t.

About Renova.—A letter received from a "subscriber," at Renova, Clinton county, Pennsylvania, says: "Enclosed please find $2 00 in part payment of my subcription to your excellent paper, The Huntingdon Journal. I always did like the old *Journal and American*, but since it has been re named and improved I like it much better.

This beautiful little town of Renova, nestled in among the mountains so cosily, is rapidly improving. About seven years ago it was nothing but a large farm, now the principal shops of the P. & E. R. R. are located here, and it is surprising what improvement has been wrought in that short space of time. The population now numbers 2,100—mostly all young folks. When you go to church on Sunday you see very few aged persons—they are generally middle-aged or comparatively young.

The raftsmen have had a splendid rafting season this spring, and they got most all of thir rafts down. We are not troubled much with fires in this peaceful village—the destroying element has been very scarce, nor do we scarcely ever hear of a death. There are some splendid trout streams around Renova. If any of the residents of "ye ancient borough" are fond of the finny tribe they will do well by calling around. More anon.

For all kinds of clothing go to Carmon & Cunningham's. Apr. 19, 1-t.

Warning to Boys.—Two boys from the country visited Mount Union on last Sabbath a week, to take their first look at the cars, and when the train was starting concluded to jump on and take a short ride. When near the bridge below town they attempted to jump off, and the consequence was a broken head and several minor bruises on the part of one of them, and the loss of two toes on the part of the other, with a fair chance of losing his foot.

They were from the neighborhood of Fort Littleton, and had never seen a railroad be fore. Hereafter, distance will, no doubt, lend enchantment to the view.

Go to Carmon & Cunningham's for cheap shoes. Apr. 19, 1-t.

Court Proceedings.—The Quarter Sessions Docket was very much crowded with the accumulated criminal business of two terms, and occupied the Court during the whole of last week, and a large number of Commonwealth cases were disposed of.

Of the cases returned as true bills by the Grand Jury, some twelve were continued till next term, the defendants entering into recognizance for their appearance; in seven or eight cases *nolle prosequies* were entered by the District attorney, and a number of others were amicably settled by the parties without further proceeding.

Two cases of fornication and bastardy were disposed of, one by the defendant pleading guilty and submitting to the Court, with the usual order, and the other escaping the penalty of the law by taking advantage of the statute limiting the time for instituting the prosecution.

Samuel Fruax was tried and convicted of an aggravated assault and battery upon the person of George Miller, in Union township, in March last.

A prosecution against A. F. Grove, of Penn township for keeping a gambling house, resulted in the acquittal of the defendant, the prosecutor Geo. Lee being compelled to pay the costs.

John Wensky plead guilty to the larceney of $10.

The case of the Commonwealth against Hugh Trimbath for assault and battery with intent to commit rape, which was tried in November last, and a new trial granted, was again tried with a like result,—the conviction of the accused. This offense was committed in Carbon township in June last, and the trial was reported after the first trial.

William Griffith of Broad Top, charged with manslaughter, in causing the death of Mrs. Mary Ann Morrison in November last, was tried and acquitted. The facts elicited in the progress of the trial were about as follows: The accused was a man of intemperate habits, and had been absent from home a day or two on a drunken spree, returning some time during the night of the 25th of November, Thanksgiving day. It seems that he had no family, and the old lady that he was charged with having killed was, and had for some time previously, been living with him as his housekeeper. About 4 o'clock on the morning of the 25th, some of the neighbors were aroused by the accused who stated to them that some one had murdered the old lady, and on going to the house they found her lying upon the floor lifeless, her head badly bruised and her elbow dislocated, injuries which upon a post mortem examination were found sufficient to cause her death. It was in evidence that the accused was seen during the day at Dudley, and later in the evening at Cookstown, on his way home, and also within a short distance of his dwelling about 9 o'clock at night. No other person had been known to be near the house, and the old lady was seen by one of the neighbors on the previous afternoon. Nothing more is known of Griffith till his appearance at the house of one of his neighbors the next morning as above described, with the information of the murder. No weapons had been used in the accomplishment of the murder; no other marks of violence were found on the body, and, except the breaking of one window, no disarrangements of the furniture to indicate that the deed of death had been perpetrated by any one for the purpose of robbing the house. The statement made by the prisoner next morning was that on arriving at the house he found the back door locked, contrary to the usual custom in his absence and failing to awaken the old lady or obtain an entrance to the building, he was about to leave the premises when he discovered that the front door was unlocked and ajar, and upon entering the house that he stumbled over something on the floor but was not in a condition to examine what it was, and sat down there till morning when he found the old lady lying dead and immediately started out to give the alarm. That a murder was committed was clearly established by the evidence, and not denied, but additional facts elicited did not seem sufficient in the opinion of the jury to fix the guilty agency on any one, and the perpetrator, whoever he may be, has so far escaped the hand of justice, while the whole matter remains shrouded in mystery which human skill is as yet unable to solve, and the lashings of a guilty conscience may in all probability be the only punishment meted out, in this life, to the murderer.

For all kings of clothing go to Carmon & Cunningham's. Apr. 19, 1-t.

Public Schools of Huntingdon.—*Mr. Editor.*—It was my pleasure to visit the public school of Huntingdon a few days ago. The system which was adapted for the last term of having a principal to superintend all the schools has worked admirably. The schools are evidently improved. Too much cannot be said in commendation of the faithful corps of live teachers in these schools.

We know something about the toils of the school-room, having had a practical experience of some years, hence we can sympathize with the teacher as well as criticise his work. I was pleased with the singing in the schools. It was very good. It seems to me that in every public school vocal music ought to be taught. If teachers cannot sing they might teach the children the principles of vocal music and they would gladly do the singing. Who does not love to hear children sing? Teachers everywhere, instruct your children in music. Singing has a fine effect upon a school.

I was pleased, too, with the thoroughness with which the pupils are drilled. The teachers seem to have adopted the motto—it is better to know everything about something than to know something about everything. Another good trait is that there is not much prompting. Children ought to be permitted to say all they know about a subject, and then be told that which is too difficult for their mind to comprehend. Some teachers have a bad paactice of constantly prompting their pupils.

We may be truly proud of our schools—what a contrast between the schools of to-day and those of twenty years ago.

I was pleased too, to hear the scriptures read. What is mental training worth without moral culture? Mental development without moral farce gives men who are disposed to do evil power to carry into effect any evil designs which they may have. Moral training gives power to resist vice and practice virtue. Mental and moral training, then, combined, make men truly great. J. K.

Water street, April 14, 1871.

Go to Carmon & Cunningham's for cheap shoes. Apr. 19, 1-t.

Fire.—The barn of Frederick Heater, in Tod Township, was, on Friday night last, entirely destroyed by fire, together with the contents, including three horses, two cows, fifty bushels of wheat and a large quantity of other grain, a quantity of hay, a new spring wagon and carriage, horse gears, plows, harrows, and other farming utensils, and the meat of three families. The entire loss is estimated at $2500, with no insurance. The fire was first discovered about 10 o'clock, and is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary.

For all kinds of clothing go to Carmon & Cunningham's. Apr. 19, 1-t.

Mr. Wm. Householden, formerly with Wm. A. Orbison, has connected himself with the firm of Carmon & Cunningham where he is prepared to wholesale or retail to his numerous friends any thing they want in their line. See advertisement in another column. Apr. 19, 1-t.

Go to Carmon & Cunningham's for cheap shoes. Apr. 19, 1 t.

Pittsburgh and Baltimore—*Completion of the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad.*—The following dispatch announces the gratifying consummation of a work which has been long anticipated, and which must tend largely to enhance our business, swell our population, and increase our wealth:

Section 96, P. & C. R. R.,
Monday, April 10, 1871.

C. D. Brigham, Esq., Editor of Pittsburgh Commercial:

We drove the last spike at 3:20 o'clock today.

W. O. Hughart,
President P. & C. R. R. Co.

FROM PITTSBURGH TO CUMBERLAND.

The last spike, binding the rail which closed the gap in the track, and completed the connection between Pittsburgh and Baltimore *via* Cumberland, was driven yesterday afternoon, at twenty minutes past three o'clock, at a point near the Forge Bridge, three miles west of Mineral Point, the original place of meeting of the tracklayers.

The President, W. O. Hughart, Esq., and Chief Engineer and former President, B. H. Latrobe, Esq., of Baltimore, performed the duty of "spiking" the last rail.

SPEECHES OF MESSRS. LATROBE AND HUGHART.

A very large crowd of people witnessed the driving of the last spike. When it was being driven there was loud cheering, and when it had been finished Mr. Latrobe said:

I commenced the road in 1837, and the President completed it. I have always attached more honor to the one who finishes a work of this kind than to him who commences it, and I cheerfully give to the President that honor. Continuing he said, five and thirty years ago he came over the valley and made the first survey of the line, and was it not now an occasion for joy and gladness that the road was completed. He said that it was a great road, and proceeded in his usual eloquent style to portray to the people of Somerset county the untold benefits they would derive by the completion of the road. He next referred to the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company to which the Connellsville Company had allied itself, and stated that the driving of the last spike did not by any means complete the road. Were it to stop here it would not be in accordance with the age of progress. There was yet a great work to be done, and when it was done and the road successfully opened, the speaker would be brought to realize the many advantages of an independent line.

He then thanked the people for their kind attention, end characterized the gladness and joy every where manifested as befitting the occasion. He congratulated Mr. Hughart, not only as a most successful President, but on having struck more correct blows on the spike, and excusing himself for his brevity by reason of a lack of breath, in consequence of the labor attendant upon driving the spike. He was frequently interrupted by applause, and when done was vociferously cheered.

Mr. Hughart was now called on from every quarter, and in response, said he had not expected to see any one present but those sturdy sons of toil who had labored all of last winter and until now upon this line of road. He said nobody had been invited by him, but he most heartily welcomed everybody present on an occasion of such vital importance to the people of Western Pennsylvania. [Cheers.] What could he say in addition to what Mr. Latrobe had spoken. The completion of the road had let the bright sun of heaven in upon the county of Somerset, and had brought the people of the county into civilization. [Cheers.] He could but add earnest and heartfelt thanks to God for what had been done. To this there was a response "amen" from the lips of a great many.

He said it had come to be pretty well understood at one time that the hemispheres were divided into three partitions—land, water and the Pennsylvania Railroad. [Loud Cheers.] But now the Connellsville road would come in for a share of this three-fold partition. He then went on to show to the people a few of the advantages that would certainly follow the completion of the road. Paid a glowing tribute to Mr. Latrobe, from whom he had at all times received the most hearty co-operation, counsel and advice, and upon whom he could rely at all times and under all circumstances for assistance. To John W. Garrett, President of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, was also due a considerable amount of praise because of his unwavering zeal and undenying effort in behalf of the road. The speaker was warmly applauded. Mr. Page, Secretary and Treasurer of the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad was now observed in the crowd and calls being made for him he said he was no speech-maker and could not make a speech. He could but re-echo the language of a man not blessed with a too great amount of sanity, who, after hearing the remark of a learned divine who had sermonized for a considerable time, and then asked what more could he say, answered for heavens sake say amen. This could he could say and no more.

Cheers were now given for Mr. Latrobe, President Hughart, the Connellsville Railroad, and the tracklayers, Messrs. Wheeler and Murray, after which Mr. Hughart read congratulatory messages from parties in Pittsburgh, and the trains moved off, one carrying Mr. Latrobe over the western division, and the other Mr. Hughart and Pittsburghers over the eastern division. The ride over the eastern end was most enjoyable, and was all that could be desired. P. F. S.

Immediately upon the completion of the track, a passenger train from Pittsburgh—the first passing over the road east of Confluence—took aboard all present—Messrs. Latrobe and Blanchard, of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, and Messrs. Hughart, Page, Pendleton, Stout and Turner, of the Connellsville Road; Caven, Angell and citizens of Confluence, Cumberland and Connellsville, and started directly to Cumberland, which was reached about dusk.

The train consisted of one passenger car and baggage car, with Mr. Samuel Beatty as Conductor, Mr. John E. Sampsel, Engineer, and Wm. Wilson, Fireman.

On leaving Connellsville, nine car loads of iron were attached to the train, and the opinion was freely expressed that Engine No. 7 could not take it to Confluence, the grades being about thirty feet to the mile to this point. But Mr. Sampsel did take the train to Confluence without experiencing the least trouble. Here he was met by Engine No. 719, of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, Wm. Johnson, engineer, which took the cars of iron and pushed them up the grade of fifty-two feet to the mile, until near Brooke tunnel, which, in consequence of being unfinished, has to be passed on top. A temporary road, over a mile up and a mile and a half down, in zig zag form has been constructed, with grades of two hundred feet to the mile, over dangerous chasms, and on the bank of steep declivities. Around and up this line the "Camel" pushed the iron cars—five at a time—and Mr. Sampsel followed with the passenger train, having been previously given to understand that it was useless for him to attempt to take the train up the incline. But he was not to be baffled. He had been promised two years ago that he and No. 7 were to take the first train to Cumberland, and he determined on accomplishing the task, and it is but simple justice to say he succeeded admirably—with only one hundred and five pounds of steam, and without using sand, and in letting the train down the other side of the mountain, the most rugged and picturesque perhaps encountered, he won the praise of all on board.

In short, the engine, though small, performed all and more than was expected of her, and when she made her appearance with the train President Hughart's car, was greeted with cheers and waving of handkerchiefs.

Yesterday morning, there was a mile and 280 feet of track to be laid, but bright and early the men were at work, and so energetically and rapidly did it progress that the end was reached at the time stated.

The total length of the road to Baltimore is 325 miles, and from Pittsburg to Cumberland—the division now completed—149 miles. Express trains, when running regularly, will make the time in eleven hours to Baltimore, and ten hours to the National Capitol, by the Point of Rocks route. Of course there is a great deal of work yet to do, but when all is completed the total cost of the road will foot up the sum of $9,000,000.

On next Monday through passenger trains will likely commence running, there being one train each way daily.

The route of the road has been described so often and so fully in our columns that it would be useless to repeat it. Suffice it, therefore, to say that it passes up the north bank of the Youghiogheny until it reaches Confluence, thence winding along the Laurel Hill river until near Brooke tunnel, where it leaves the last named stream, passes through or over the hill and strikes on the other side of the mountain the Castleman river, following the north bank of this stream also to Sand Patch tunnel. After passing through here it strikes the headwaters of Wills creek, and follows down Wills creek, until it reaches Cumberland. It is an easy route, of grades perhaps not excelled, and is the shortest route through the Allegheny mountains.

CONFLUENCE.

This town, the name of which was changed from "Turkey-foot," is eighty-five miles from Pittsburgh, and sixty-five miles from Cumberland. It is a perfect Turkey-foot, made so by the peculiar natural course of the Youghiogheny, Castleman and Laurel Hill rivers. It contains about twenty-five houses thus far, a good hotel, kept by Barney Winslow, formerly conductor on the Pittsburgh and Connelsville railroad and is sure to become the Altoona of the road. The town has been eligibly laid out, and a large number of lots sold, and it only remains for the Railroad Company to develop the business of the line to make Confluence among the first towns in the State. Our reporter was informed that four acres lying immediately contigous to the railroad have been set apart for a public square to be known as Logan Place. Orders have been given by the Confluence Compeny for the grading of the streets running around the square, for the same, and also for the planting of one hundred trees in the Park. The point plat comprises one hundred and thirty acres, but including the plats on either side of the Castleman and Laurel Hill rivers, which will be connected with bridges, already contracted for, the whole town will contain four hundred and eighty-five acres. A bridge across the Yough will also connect Fayette county with the new town. The railroad company have orders out for the erection of a large depot and station house, and the Confluence company have laid out grounds for a large hotel, for the accommodation of the traveling public. On the north bank of Laurel Hill river, as our reporter was informed, a large number of summer residences will be built this season.

The stations, after leaving Connellsville, at present established, are in the order named:

White Rock, Sand Works, Indian Creek, Ohio Pyle, Bidwell, Draketown Run, Confluence, Ursina, Brook Tunnel, Castleman, Middle Creek, Mineral Point Junction, Garrett, Yoder, Meyer's Mills, Sand Patch, Philson's Glencoe, South Hampton, Fairhope, Bridgeport, Cook's Mills, Mt. Savage Junction, and Cumberland.

ARRIVAL AT CUMBERLAND.

The excursion reached here this evening without accident, having made the extraordinary time on some parts of the road of thirty-five miles an hour. George W. Bishop, President of the First Branch of the City Council of Baltimore telegraphed as follows to Mr. Hughart: "Allow me, in the name of the citizens of Baltimore, to congratulate you on the completion of this great work." He also received from Lloyd Lowe, Mayor of Cumberland: "In behalf of the City of Cumberland, I extend you hearty congratulation on the completion of the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad. S.

Judge Paxson on Drunkenness.—In a recent charge to the grand jury, Judge Paxson, of Philadelphia, thus speaks of the offense of drunkenness: "From the able and interesting report referred to, I extract the further facts that, out of the above stated number of commitments for the past year, 3933 were for intoxication; and that the entire number of commitments, 11,266, or about four-fifths, are traceable to intemperance. This is a starting fact, and one which should be brought to the knowledge of every person not only in this city, but throughout the Commonwealth. The offense of drunkenness itself, aside from the crimes of which it is the active cause, has become a very great evil in this city. It is so common that many persons have ceased to regard it as a violation of law; whereas not only public but a private intoxication has been an offense for a very long period. By the third section of the act of 22d of April, 1794, it is provided that 'if any person shall intoxicate him or herself by the excessive drinking of spirituous, vinous, or other strong liquors, and shall be convicted thereof, he or she shall forfeit and pay the sum of sixty-seven cents for every such offense; or if such person shall refuse or neglect to satisfy the said forfeiture, or goods and chattels cannot be found whereof to levy the same by distress, he or she shall be committed to the House of Correction of the proper county, not exceeding twenty four hours.

"This, it will be observed, inflicts a penalty for private drunkenness. So greatly does the law abhor this vice that it punishes it even if committed in the privacy of a man's own house.

"Public drunkenness is also an offense, and is more serious by reason of its evil example. The act of Assembly, 41st of March, 1856, provides that any person who shall be found intoxicated in any street, highway, public house, or public place shall be fined, upon the view of or upon proof made before any mayor, alderman, or justice of the peace, not exceeding five dollars, to be levied with the proper cost, upon the goods and chattels of the defendant.

"A subsequent act has reduced the fine to two dollars, which is certainly a very moderate one for an offense so hurtful to the public morals. The proceedings, it will be seen, are summary in their nature, and it is to be regretted, in view of the number of drunken men, boys, and even females, to be seen upon our streets, that the law upon this subject is not more rigidly enforced. No man, however respectable his position in society, should be allowed to exhibit himself upon the streets of the city in a state of intoxication without being arrested and fined for such conduct. For the respectable man the excuse is less, and the effect of the evil example the greater. The law recognizes no social distinctions. It falls as the dew of heaven, alike upon the poor and upon the rich."—*Legal Opinion.*

Easter Eggs.—The following little colloquy, between two neighboring boys, aged respectively five and six, is characteristic of Young America. Eugene called upon his comrade and found him at breakfast:

Willie—"Eugene, I had an egg for breakfast."

Eugene—"Hoo! I had two."

Willie—"Ma, I want another egg; Eugene had two for breakfast."

At this sudden and unexpected turn, Eugeno feels he has put his "foot in it" and is non-plussed, but only for a moment.

Eugene—"But I only gets two eggs when I'm sick."

Willie—"I'm sick too. I've got the whooping cough." (He makes a desperate effort to cough).

Eugene—"You's got no whooping cough, you's got the dyspepser! that's what's the matter."

During the day the boys made a raid upon a hen's nest of a neighbor, containing seven eggs, which were devided, Eugene receiving three and Willie the remainder. When Willie was undressed for bed that evening his Ma says his pockets contained egg float badly mixed with egg shells.

A few very desirable building lots in West Huntingdon, may be had from first hands, at original prices. At the rate they are now selling, they will soon be all sold, and then parties wishing to build, will be obliged to look to second hands, and pay advanced prices. Parties who bought less than two years ago for $200 now ask $500. Apply soon to R. A. Miller, and save money. apr12-3t

Agricultural Society.—At a meeting of the Huntingdon County Agricultural Society, held on Thursday evening of last week, it was decided that the Society will hold an agricultural exhibition to be held during the coming fall, the time to be fixed at the regular meeting in August next.

Geo. Jackson, John Flenner, and John Major, were appointed a committee to take charge of the fair ground till the appointment of Trustees under the act of incorporation.

It was, on motion, agreed that any person contributing $5 or upwards to the funds of the Association be allowed the privilege of using the track for the purpose of training horses.

D. Blair, Esq., was requested to prepare the papers necessary for the incorporation of the Society.

To Nebraska, California, and Kansas, and the B. & M. R. R. Lands.—The "Burlington Route," so called, lies right in the path of the Star of Empire. It runs almost immediately in the center of the great westward movement of emigration. Crossing Illinois and Iowa, it strikes the Missouri river at three points.

These three points are the gateways into three great sections of the trans-Missouri region.

The Northern gate is Omaha, where the great Pacific road will take you to the land of gold and grapes, sunny mountains, and perpetual summer.

The middle gate is Plattsmouth, which opens upon the south half of Nebraska, south of the Platte river, a region unsurpassed on the continent for agriculture and grazing. Just here are the B. & M. Railroad lands, concerning Geo. S. Harris, the land officer at Burlington, Iowa, can give you all information, and in the heart of them is Lincoln, the State Capital and present terminus of the road.

The Southern gate leads to Kansas, by connections with the St. Joe Road at Hamburg, running direct to St. Joe and Kansas City.

The trains of the Burlington run smoothly and safely, and make all connections. It run the best of coaches, Pullman Palace and Pullman dining cars, and should you take the journey for the journey's sake alone, you will be repaid; or take it to find a home or a farm and you cannot find either better than among the B. & M. lands, where you can buy on ten years' credit, and at a low price. tf.

If you want to see business on earth, go to *Lewis' Red Front Grocery* any day in the week. The crowd of country wagons in front of his store some days, unloading and loading, almost completely closes up the street. He is putting out more good mackerel (no cheat in the number,) and Herring than any other house, and his 80cts Syrups and 12½cts Sugar goes off by the barrel every day. *Red Front* is the place to buy if you want the worth of your money or your marketing. 1-t.

Jos. March & Bro., having purchased the stock and fixtures of the store of Adam Zeigler, at Marklesburg, they intend filling it with new goods, at low prices, and will be pleased to have their old customers and the public generally to call and examine their stock. They will sell all kinds of goods as cheap as they can be purchased in Huntingdon. All kinds of produce taken in exchange for goods at the hightest market price. Give them a call, and we guarantee you will be pleased with goods and prices. 1-t.

For Rent.—The undersigned offers for rent a building on Hill street, containing three rooms, two down stairs and one large one up above, suitable for either a dwelling house or a business stand. There is a large building on the rear of the lots suitable for a warehouse, etc. Inquire of N. B. Corbin, Bee Hive Grocery, No. 111, 4th street.

The Excelsior Reaper and Mower is the best. It took the first premium last fall at the Huntingdon and Blair county fairs, as the best Reaper and Mower. It took the first premium at the trial of machines at the Pennsylvania Agricultural College in July 1870. Sold by T. W. Montgomery, Neffs' Mills P. O., Huntingdon Co., Pa. 5apr3t.

Mr. March & Bro., are now shelving one of the largest and handsomest assortments of Ladies' Dress Goods ever opened in the county, which will be sold as low as the lowest. Ladies, go and see the pretty things they have. 1-t.

Best quality of brown Sugar at 12½ cents, at Orbison & Miller's. [ap5–3t

Something New at the Bazaar of Fashion.—Mrs. L. A Hamer respectfully announces that she is now making a specialty of cleaning and coloring ladies' and gentlemen's Kid Gloves, and white and mixed Furs. Call at the corner of Bath and Mifflin streets, Huntingdon, Pa.

For all kinds of clothing go to Carmon & Cunningham's. Apr. 19, 1-t.

Wanted.—A young man to represent a Life Insurance Company in Huntingdon county. Assistance will be given by an experienced solicitor from the General Agency. Call or address this Office. [ap5–4t.

Genuine Norway Oats for sale by Glazier & Bro. Price, $1.50 per bushel. [mh15.tf.

Orders for Excelsior Reapers and Mowers left at Wharton & Maguire's hardware store, will receive attention. Farmers don't buy a Hay Fork until you have seen the McFadden Fork; it is the best out. T. W. Montgomery sells it. 5apr3t.

Fisher & Sons will receive, during the next thirty days, their large spring stock of carpetings, mattings, &c. They show the largest and best selected stock in the county and sell the cheapest. March 8, 6t.

The best thing out Weidas Revolving Smoothing Iron, for sale at A. R. Stewart & Co. March 8, 2-m.

Go to T. W. Montgomery, of Neffs' Mills, Huntingdon county, Pa., to buy your Reapers and Mowers, Pratt Hay Rakes, Centre Hall Cornplanters, and the best Hay Fork, Self fastening. 5apr3t.

Go to Carmon & Cunningham's for cheap shoes. Apr. 19, 1-t.

Window Glass and Putty at Patton's. March 22. tf.

HUNTINGDON MARKETS.

Reported Weekly for the Journal by Henry & Co.

Huntingdon, Pa., April 18 h, 1871.

	Wholesale.	Retail.
Butter	$ 20	$ 25
Coffee, O. G. Java	26	28
" Maricabo	21@24	23@28
" Rio, choice	21@22	23
" Rio, good	19@20	21
" Rio, fair	17@19	20
" O. G. Java, roasted		33
" Maricabo, "		28
" Rio, choice, "		26
" Rio, good, "		20
Eggs		15
Flour, white wheat		7 75
" red wheat	7 00 to	7 25
Wheat, white, per bush		1 40
" red, "		1 20
Rye		90
Corn		70
Oats		50
Molasses, Port Rico		60
" New Orleans		1 00
Sugar, loaf	15	16
" powdered	15	16
" granulated	15	16
" A	14½ 7 lbs for	1 05
" extra C	13½ 7 lbs for	95
" yellow C	12 7 lbs for	85
" brown	12 7 lbs for	75
Tea, Young Hyson	65@1 25	1 00
" Gunpowder, fine	65@80	90
" Gunpowder, finest	1 15@1 50	1 70
" Imperial, fine	50@80	90
" Imperial, finest	1 00@1 30	1 40
" Japan, fine	75@1 00	1 10
" Japan, finest	1 00@1 25	1 40
" Oolong, fine	60@70	70
" Oolong, finest	65@1 25	1 40
" Souchong, fine	60@80	90
" Souchong, English Breakfast	1 00@1 50	1 40
Syrup, silver drip	1 00	1 20
" Crystal	1 35	1 50
" diamond drips	95	1 10
" extra golden	80	90
" bee hive	70	75
" best baking	55	65
Raisins, layer	3 50	25
" valencia	16	18
" mats	16	20
Prunes	13	15
Currants	12	15
Rice	10	12
Starch	8½	10
Soap	8½	10
Sal soda	4½	5
Buckets, two hoops		22
" three hoops		25
Peanuts, roasted, per bushel	3 50	per qt. 20
Essence Coffee, per gross	4 25	per box 5
Cheese, Goshen	17	20
Canned Peaches, 3 lb cans	4 50	40
" " 2

The Huntingdon Journal.

Farm and Household.

Churn More Milk or Skim Deeper.

An experienced dairyman says;

"From observation, I believe too many butter makers do not skim as deep, or churn as much milk as they ought. I hear them say, often, that they do not like to get so much milk, or sour cream, in with the cream. It is a common practice for most butter makers to have a skimmer that is perforated with holes, that the milk may pass through into the pan from which the milk is being taken. If any one has a better reason for not skimming deeper, I shall be pleased to hear it and herewith give my reason why I think we ought to skim deeper, and churn more milk with the cream.

First, there are but few dairy houses so far remote from the odors of the kitchen, swill pail or barrels, or some decaying vegetable matter, as to keep the cream from absorbing odors that injure the flavor of the butter; and the cream must first receive or have these odors pass through it before, they can reach the milk, as it is most exposed. The milk, therefore, must be pure, and, if churned with the cream, will aid in taking up the odors from the butter. By churning only the cream, the dash of the churn must, as we think, injure the butter globules, and make the butter salvy, as the friction is more directly applied to them than would be the case if milk was mixed with the cream.

There are times when the milk sours before all the cream is up; yet the milk must be nearly, if not quite, as good, from the same cow that is being fed the same feed, in a warm morning as it is in a cool morning. But we often get twice the amount of cream in the cool days that we do not in the warm days, and the quality is better. Take for instance, the 24th of August, a hot sultry day, the cream hardly paid for the labor. Now, take the 26th of the same month, 1869, a good cool day, that gave a nice yield of cream. Is it to be supposed that there is that difference in the milk produced from the same cow, on those days, when the cows were fed in the same pasture, that there was in the amount of butter made from their milk by skimming the cream only? I have thought that when the milk is brought in a heated condition, and placed in a warm room, that perhaps many of the butter globules were exploded by the heat, and that they mingled with the milk like alcohol with water, but to churn all the milk would be to get more butter."

How to Make the Boys Good Farmers.

Induce them to take an interest in the farm, in the implements, in the stock; tell them all your plans, your successes and failures; give them a history of your own life, and what you did and how you lived when a boy; but do not harp too much on the degenerate character of the young men of the present age; praise them when you can and encourage them to do still better. Let them dress up for the evening, instead of sitting down in their dirty clothes in a dingy room. Provide plenty of light; thanks to kerosene, our country homes can be as brilliantly and as cheaply lighted as the gas-lit house in the city. Encourage the neighbors to drop in evenings. Talk agriculture rather than politics; speak more of the importance of large crops, of good stock, of liberal feeding, and of the advantages of making animals comfortable, rather than of the hard times, low prices and high wages. Above all, encourage the boys to read good agricultural books. Papers are all well enough, but an intelligent boy wants something more and better. Get him some good agricultural book to study. Read it with him, and give him the benefit of your experience and criticism. When he has mastered this, buy him another. In our own case, we owe our love for farming principally to the fact that our father talked to us of everything, that was doing on the farm; answering all questions and encouraging, rather than refusing our childlike desire of helping him to plow, to chop, to let off water, and fire the brush heap.

Potatoes do not mix in Hills.

"Subscriber," Piper City, Ill., wishes to know if potatoes mix when planted side by side, or even in the same hill, or whether they remain distinct varieties.

They will not mix when so planted. The potato planted is not a seed, but is a thickened underground stem. The eyes are small sunken buds. These eyes send up shoots and thus continue the variety. Rose, blackberries, lilacs, peppermint and great numbers of other plants multiply themselves by underground stems, in a manner similar to the potato. So willows, grapes, currants and gooseberries are multiplied by cuttings from stems above ground. The spouts from apple or cherry trees will be of the same variety as the main trees, unless the sprouts came from a root into which the main trunk was once engrafted. Now, varieties of potatoes are obtained by planting the seeds from the little balls which grow on the tops of the vines. So we get new varieties of peaches, apples, cherries, &., by planting their seeds.—*W. J. B. in Prairie Farmer.*

An Intelligent Horse.

Turf, Field and Farmer says: Almost every day anecdotes of horses are told us which illustrate the capacity for thinking in the equine world. But the latest incident comes from Missouri. In a certain town in that State lives a horse of more than ordinary intelligence. His owner is a physician, and a church-going man. Recently the horse was left standing in the road. After a time he became impatient, and went in search of his owner. With logical calmness he proceeded to the favorite haunts of the doctor. Not finding him he walked around to the church. He looked up at the dark windows, herd no singing, and then came to the plain conclusion that it was not a night for service, or there would be a flood of light from window panes, nor to mention the racket made by the choir or preacher. He turned carefully so as not to upset the buggy, and with a puzzled air marched slowly back to his master's house.

Educational.

SCHOOL TEACHING.

BY SARAH E. GREGORY.

Among the various occupations of life, few appear to have more responsibility resting upon them than that of "School Teaching." It requires the long life of Methuselah, the wisdom of Solomon, and the patience of Job to be a model teacher. It is pleasant, but hard work, I can assure you. Although it is characterized in the minds of some as a business fit only for the indolent, or those having a superior amount of patience, yet on the contrary, to my mind, it appears a be business fit only for the most *active* and *energetic*. No man feels the difficulties of another's occupation until he tries it. Lawyer and doctor, judge and jury, farmer and sailor all seem to have easy work to their neighbors, until the said neighbors try it, then they give it up.

What greater responsibility can be put on an individual, either male or female, than the training up of all, or part, of the youth in a community, to fill the various occupations of after life, the searening out and cultivating the various tastes, and natural talent instilled in each one, and the granting unto them such advantages as will enable them to develop their superior gifts in a useful manner, and how many days, even month and years of tedious labor are employed, and how many contrivances are wrought out and used by the active teacher, to cultivate what many persons designate dull minds or those having tastes for few, if any, of the studies of the school room.

Besides this, the various ways of approaching scholars and of governing them are constantly the subject of anxious thoughts. In fact, the labor of the teacher never ends until the school term closes.

During school hours he is employed in the duties of the school room, and after school hours his mind is employed in trying to search out some better method of enlightening the scholars on the following day. As every eye regrets the system under which it was itself trained, so each day the teacher has reasons to regret some method of the past and try to search out a better for the future.

But what is there to animate the teacher to his duty, what encouragement does he receive for his labor?

One school term after another begins and closes, and very many of the parents and guardians have never been once inside the school room, and many have not even inquired of the teacher what advancement their children have made.

Many look at educating their sons and daughters as a very trival affair; when they have attended to the labor on the farm or in the workshop, or store, and can find no other work to do, then they will visit the school. Mothers too often send their children to school to get rid of their noise, and give them to understand that when they do not keep quiet at home they will have to go to school. Thus giving them a distaste for the school room.

All parents think that the books and other advantages they had were very poor, compared with those of the present day, still many maintain that the scholars can learn as well out of the books their grandsires studied as those of the present period.

Were every child supplied with all the books needed, our labor would be, to a great extent, lessened and our success proportionately increased.

"In the days of Moses and Pharaoh it was considered exceedingly difficult to make bricks without straw, how much lighter is our task who are expected to make scholars without books?"

But with all the disadvantages of school teaching, the cause of education is rapidly advancing, and its enlightening influence is yearly bringing many to exert their powers, financially and mentally, towards its advancement. By the way, a few well-timed remarks to "ye ancient Borough" may not be out of place,

Our schools, as a general thing, are in a prosperous condidition. It is quite gratifying to mark the change that has taken place within the last year. The building has been considerably repaired and remodeled by the supervision of the elite board of directors. But there yet remains much room for improvement. The rooms should never be crowded, and ought to be so constructed that they may be perfect, without rendering their temperature uncomfortable in cold weather. On the contrary the rooms are for the most part crowded, and sometimes jammed with children; too hot in the winter when the windows are closed, and too cold and swept by current, of air when they are open. In such places children cannot help contracting disease, especially if they are delicate and sit still all day with damp feet and wet clothing.

Many constitutions have suffered severely, many bright eyes have grown dim, many soft cheeks have grown pale, and lovely forms have faded away into the tomb, on this account. Again in many of the rooms the seats and desks are loose and creak and screech with every move of the pupil. Better order might often be preserved when it is not, were not this the case. In short, our common schools have reached a higher percentage of attendance within the last year than they have done many previous years. The figures of the past month prove it, and go to show that new life has been infused into our schools during the past year by the judicious improvements made by our zealous school Board. Our nine schools are in a flourishing condition.

God has given to the parent the right to the obedience of his children, and the power to enforce it; and that parent has failed in his duty who has not trained his child, not only to love him but to obey him, in the strict sense of the Word.—Hart.

The public schools of this place, after three days' examination, closed, for a month's vacation. The juveniles are in exstacies. We understand the pupils acquitted themselves in a very creditable manner.

The great secret of mental education is not, as too generally supposed, the storing of the mind, but the making of it.

Miscellaneous.

DRUGS!! DRUGS!! DRUGS!!

(Stock New and perfectly Pure,)

J. R. PATTON

Near the Depot, Huntingdon, Pa.

PATENT MEDICINES, PERFUMERY,
NOTIONS, PAINTS, OILS, VARNISHES,
TOBACCO, SEGARS, AND PIPES,

FAMILY GROCERIES.

Crackers, Nuts, Fruits, &c., &c., &c.,

Choice Wines, Brandy, Gin, &c., &c.,

and pure old Monongahela Rye whisky for family medicinal use.

Special care given to filling Prescriptions.

Call at the Depot Drug Store for any and everything you may need in our line.

MEDICINES. MEDICINES.

Jan. 4, '71.

Clothing.

READY-MADE CLOTHING!

E. E. E. E. E.

The Largest Stock; the Finest Goods; the Newest styles; the Best Workmanship; the Greatest Variety, at MARKET and SIXTH Streets.

In BOYS' WEAR we have every kind of material and every variety of styles suitable for YOUTH from 16 to 20, BOYS from 9 to 16, and CHILDREN from 5 to 9 years all durable and strong, made with special reference to rough usage. In this department our PRICES are astonishingly low. MARKET and SIXTH Streets.

WANAMAKER AND BROWN'S OAK HALL.

We have made our Establishment "THE HEADQUARTERS OF COUNTRY TRADE" in Clothing, and we can assure our friends from out of town that they need look no further than OAK HALL for satisfactory Clothing and satisfactory Prices. Full Stock all the year round. MARKET and SIXTH Streets.

Our CUSTOM WORK is of the very best character. Easy rules for measurement, prices, &c., sent free to any part of America, and good fits guaranteed. MARKET and SIXTH Sts.

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

jan18

REMOVAL.

READ, PAUSE AND REFLECT.

SEEK NO FURTHER

FOR A CHEAPER, BETTER SELECTED AND MORE FASHIONABLE

STOCK OF CLOTHING,

Than that at

GEORGE F. MARSH'S,

in the second story of Read's new building, on Hill street, cannot be found, besides a fine assortment of

READY-MADE CLOTHING,

he is prepared to offer to the public the finest line of

AMERICAN, ENGLISH & FRENCH CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, VESTINGS,

ever brought to town, which will be *MADE TO ORDER IN THE LATEST AND MOST FASHIONABLE STYLES,* at rates never before equalled since the war.

Those in want of Clothing will consult their own interest by examining my goods and learning my prices before purchasing elsewhere.

Thankful for past patronage and being determined to guard his customer's interests, he solicits a continuance of the same.

GEO. F. MARSH.

Jan. 4, '71.

1871. 1871

CLOTHING FOR MEN AND BOYS.

H. ROMAN.

NEW CLOTHING,

FOR

FALL AND WINTER,

JUST RECEIVED AT

H. ROMAN'S

CHEAP CLOTHING STORE

For Gentlemen's Clothing of the best material and made in the best workmanlike manner, call a H. Roman's, opposite the Franklin House, in Market Square, Huntingdon, Pa.

Jan. 4, '71.

Boots, Shoes and Leather.

REMOVED TO THE NORTH EAST Corner of the Diamond.

CAN'T BE BEATEN!

JOHN H. WESTBROOK

Respectfully informs the citizens of Huntingdon and vicinity that he has just received from the city a new and splendid stock of

LEATHERS.

BOOTS AND SHOES, HATS AND CAPS,

Hosiery, Shoe Findings, Carpet Sacks, Trunks, &c., &c., &c., &c.

All of which he is prepared to sell at greatly reduced prices.

Don't forget the new stand in the Diamond. Old customers and the public generally are invited to call.

Jan. 4, '71.

DOWN WITH PRICES.

WILLIAM AFRICA

has just opened up a large and varied assortment of

BOOTS, SHOES, LADIES' GAITERS, GLOVE KID SHOES,

and a large supply of heavy work, suitable for men and boys, at very low prices.

I have at all times an assortment of

HANDSOME BOOTS AND SHOES

on hand, which will be disposed of at as reasonable rates as the market will admit of. My stock was selected with great care, and I can confidently recommend all articles in my establishment.

Particular attention paid to the manufacture of customer work, and orders solicited. Satisfaction guaranteed in all orders.

WILLIAM AFRICA.

Jan. 4, '71.

LOOK WELL TO YOUR FEET.

Ladies wishing to be supplied with neat and good shoes, will find it to their advantage to call on

DANIEL HERTZLER & BRO.,

at their shop, on Railroad street, opposite the Broad Top Depot, where they can be supplied with almost every style, at moderate prices.

Gentlemen having repairing they wish durably and neatly executed, will be promptly attended to by giving them a call.

Terms CASH.

HERTZLER & BRO.

Jan. 4, '71.

JOHN C. MILLER.

(Successor to C. H. Miller & Son,)

DEALER IN EVERY VARIETY OF

LEATHER AND

SHOE FINDINGS,

HILL STREET,

HUNTINGDON, PENN'A.

Jan. 4, 1871.

Planing Mills, Furniture, &c.

FURNITURE! FURNITURE!!

SELLING OFF AT COST!

The undersigned now offers to the public his entire stock of Plain and Fancy Furniture, consisting of

BUREAUS, BEDSTEADS,
WASH AND CANDLE STANDS,
CHAIRS, MATTRESSES,

Spring Bed Bottoms, and a great variety of PARLOR & KITCHEN FURNITURE, and Chamber suits of every price and description. Home-made work of the best workmanship offered at city prices. Several different kinds of Spring Bed bottoms constantly on hand. Bargains are offered to all who need furniture, as he is closing out at cost.

Work and sale rooms on Hill street, opposite the Monitor office.

JAMES HIGGINS.

jan25,'71.

IMPORTANT TO BUILDERS.

BURCHINELL'S

NEW PLANING MILL.

T. Burchinell & Son having just completed the erection of a first-class Planing Mill at Huntingdon, Pa., are prepared to fill all orders for Building Materials of all kinds, such as yellow and white pine flooring, Weather boarding, Door and Window Frames, Blinds, Sash, Shutters, Doors, Brackets and Scroll Work at shortest notice and on reasonable terms. Wood Mouldings of every description, and turned work in all its varieties. Their mill being situated on the main line of the Penna. Railroad and Canal, they enjoy superior facilities for the shipment of material to all sections of the State.

The senior proprietor of the firm being a practical builder and architect is prepared to furnish plans, specifications and detailed drawings for buildings in whole or in part as may be desired.

All orders promptly and faithfully filled.

Address

T. BURCHINELL & SON.
Huntingdon, Pa.

Jan. 4, '71.

THE HUNTINGDON MANUFACTURING COMPANY

Is now prepared to fill orders for

FLOORING, WEATHERBOARDING, DOORS, SASH,

and, in short, to do all kinds of

CARPENTER WORK,

to furnish Hubs, Spokes, and Felloes, in quantities and receive orders for

FURNITURE.

A large supply of Lumber of all kinds constantly on hand.

All orders should be addressed to

D. W. ARTLEY, President,
Huntingdon, Pa.

Jan. 4, '71.

SMUCKER, BROWN & CO., AT THEIR

FURNITURE WAREROOM,

In Smith's Building,

HUNTINGDON, PA.,

Have just opened an immense stock of all kinds of

FURNITURE,

of the latest styles and best manufacture, consisting of

PARLOR, DINING-ROOM and CHAMBER FURNITURE,

MATTRESSES OF ALL KINDS,

Cottage and Walnut Suits of all Styles.

Purchasers will find the largest stock of

GOOD FURNITURE

ever offered in Central Pennsylvania, which will be sold

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

We buy direct from manufacturers, for cash, and will sell for cash only. We can offer greater bargains than are to be had in the cities.

Huntingdon, July 13, 1870.-3m.

Miscellaneous.

1871. 1871.

A PAPER FOR THE PEOPLE.

NOW IS THE TIME TO SUBSCRIBE

TO THE

PITTSBURGH DAILY DISPATCH,

One of the LARGEST, LIVLIEST and most WIDELY CIRCULATED PAPERS IN THE UNITED STATES.

THE DAILY DISPATCH

Is printed from new type, on fine white paper is independent in politics, and contains THIRTY-SIX COLUMNS of matter, embracing

The Latest News by Telegraph,
The Most Reliable Market Reports,
The Latest Cable Telegrams,
The Fullest Local Redorts,

With the Latest News by mail, including the most interesting Personal and Political Items, full Telegraph Market Reports from all Points of Importance, East and West, and much other matter of an entertaining and instructive character.

The DISPATCH is furnished by mail at $8 00 a year, or may be had from our agents every morning in any town or village within one hundred and fifty miles of Pittsburgh at Fifteen Cents a Week.

SEND FOR A SPECIMEN COPY.

THE WEEKLY DISPATCH.

A PAPER FOR THE FAMILY.

ONLY ONE DOLLAR A YEAR!

In issuing their Prospectus for 1871, it affords the Publishers gratification to be able to state that their WEEKLY, like their DAILY, enters upon the new year under flattering auspices. It has been enlarged to more than double its former size, and now contains

THIRTY-SIX COLUMNS

Of matter, printed on clear new type, making it one of the handsomest, as it long has been one of the cheapest, if not the cheapest, Weeklies in the country.

It contains all the Latest News of the day—Political, Commercial and General, and as an entertaining and receptable

FAMILY NEWSPAPER,

Is not excelled by any paper in the State. The WEEKLY DISPATCH is furnished to single subscribers at $1 50, or in clubs of 10 to one address at $1 each, with a free paper to the party getting up the club.

Subscribers may remit us by mail, either in bills or by Postoffice order, which is the safer mode. Postmasters receiving subscriptions for the DISPATCH, either Daily or Weekly, are authorized to retain 20 per cent. on our published ratts, for single subscribers, or 10 per cent. on our club rates of ten papers for $10.

THE SUNDAY DISPATCH

A CHOICE FAMILY PAPER,

DEVOTED TO

NEWS, LITERATURE, PERSONAL AND POLITICAL GOSSIP, &c.

Is published every Sunday morning, and is one of the most entertaining, instructive and readable journals published.

THE SUNDAY DISPATCH

Is furnished to single subscribers, by mail, at $2 00 and to clubs of ten or over, at $1 50 each per annum. Address

O'NEILL & ROOK,

Publishers of Daily, Weekly and Sunday Dispatch.

(DISPATCH IRON BUILDINGS.)

67 AND 69 FIFTH AVENUE,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

jan.18,1871.

THE STATE JOURNAL.

THE WEEKLY STATE JOURNAL

Was established at Harrisburg to supply a want long felt in all parts of the State. No effort will be spared to make it an acceptable weekly visitor to the intelligent families of Pennsylvania. It will be devoted to Independent Journalism, will defend and advocate the rights and interests of the people and will assist every effort to advance the religious educational, moral and social condition of humanity. So long as the Republican party continues to be, as it now is, more than any other political organization, the enactor and defender of liberal and impartial laws, the protector of American Labor, the promotor of American Manufactures, and the leader in all great reforms, the Journal will advocate its principles and defend its policies.

The mining and manufacturing interests of the State, and the rights of the laboring men employed therein, shall always find favor in these columns. National and State measures proposed and enacted for the protection of American industry will ever be urged, advocated, and defended. The latest news, political, commercial, agricultural and social from all parts of the world, will be published weekly.

The proceedings of the Legislature throughout the session will be reported fully and promptly, so that the readers of the Journal may know what is transpiring at the State Capital. The Weekly Journal, like the Daily, is a first-class newspaper, thoroughly sound in politics, education, temperance and religion. It is a good agricultural paper, a good educational paper, a good temperance paper, a good religious paper, a good family newspaper.

The Journal is published by the "Harrisburg Printing Association," a corporation chartered by the Legislature, and composed of gentlemen of ample means, whose sole purpose is to publish a first class newspaper for Pennsylvania. The best talent and the ablest writers have been employed to conduct the affairs, and contribute to the columns of The Journal.

Send for specimen copies of Daily and Weekly.

The club rates have been placed low, so that all may secure the paper at the smallest possible cost.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION FOR WEEKLY.

(Invariably in advance.)

1 copy, one year,		$ 2 00
5 copies,	"	9 00
10 "	" to one address	15 00
10 "	" to names of subscribers	16 00
20 "	" to one address	25 00
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Medical.

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—:o:—

The Kidneys are two in number, situated at the upper part of the lion, surrounded by fat, and consisting of three parts, viz: the Anterior, the Interior, and the Exterior.

The anterior absorbs. Interior consists of tissues or veins, which serve as a deposit for the urine and conveyor it to the exterior. The exterior is a conductor also, terminating in a single tube, and called the Ureter. The ureters are connected with the bladder.

The bladder is composed of various coverings or tissues, divided into parts, viz: the Upper, the Lower, the Nervous and the Mucous. The upper expels, the lower retains. Many have a desiae to urinate without the ability; others urinate without the ability to retain. This frequently occurs in children.

To cure these affections, we must bring into action the muscles, which are engaged in their various functions. If they are neglected, Gravel or Dropsy may ensue.

The reader must also be made aware, that however slight may be the attack, it is sure to effect the bodily health and mental powers, as our flesh and blood are supported from these sources.

Gout, or Rheumatism.—Pain occurring in the loins is indicative of the above diseases. They occur in persons disposed to acid stomach and chalky concretions.

The Gravel.—The gravel ensues from neglect or improper treatment of the kidneys. These organs being weak, the water is not expelled from the bladder, but allowed to remain; it becomes feverish, and sediment forms. It is from this deposit that the stone is formed, and gravel ensues.

Dropsy is a collection of water in some parts of the body, and bears different names, according to the parts affected, viz: when generally diffused over the body, it is called Anasarca; when of the abdomen, Ascites: when of the chest, Hydrothorax.

Treatment.—Helmbold's highly concentrated compound Extract Buchu is decidedly one of the best remedies for diseases of the bladder, kidneys, gravel, dropsical swellings, rheumatism and gout affections. Under this head we have arranged Dysuria, or difficulty and pain in passing water, Scanty Secretion, or small and frequent discharges of water; Strangury, or stopping of water; Hematuria, or bloody urine; Gout and Rheumatism of the kidneys, without any change in quantity, but increase in color, or dark water. It was always highly recommendes by the late Dr. Physick, in these affections.

This medicine increases the power of digestion, and excites the absorbents into healty exercise by which the watery or calcareous depositions, and all unnatural enlargements, as well as pain and inflammation, are reduced, and it is taken by men, women and children. Directions for use and diet accompany.

PHILADELPHIA, PA., Feb. 25, 1867.

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Having seen your preparations extensively advertised, I consulted with my family physician in regard to using your Extract Buchu.

I did this because I had used all kinds of advertised remedies, and had found them worthless, and, some quite injurious; in fact, I despaired of ever getting well, and determined to use no remedies hereafter unless I knew of the ingredients. It was this that prompted me to use your remedy. As you advertised that it was composed of huchu, cubebs and juniper berries, it occurred to me and my physician as an excellent combination, and, with his advice after an examination of the article and consulting again with the druggist, I concluded to try it. I commenced its use about eight months ago, at which time I was confined to my room. From the first bottle I was astonished and gratified at the beneficial effect, and after using it three weeks, was able to walk out. I felt much like writing you a full statement of my case at that time, but thought my improvement might only be a temporary, and therefore concluded to defer and see if it would effect a perfect cure, knowing then it would be of greater value to you, and more satisfactory to me.

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I have not used any now for three months, and fell as well in all respects, as I ever did.

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M. McCORMICK.

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Hon. J. S. Black, Judge, Philadelphia.
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Hon. Ellis Lewis, Judge, U. S. Court
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Hon. W. A. Porter, City Solicitor, Philadelphia.
Hon. John Bigler, ex-Govenor, California.
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Travellers' Guide.

PENNSYLVANIA RAIL ROAD.

TIME OF LEAVING OF T

Winter Arrangement.

WESTWARD						EASTWA	
MAIL	PACIFIC EXPRESS	WAY PASSENGER	PITTSBURGH EXPRESS	STATIONS.		PHILA. EXPRESS	MAIL
P. M.	A. M.	A. M.	A. M.			P. M.	P. M
4 56	.....	11 57	.....	N. Hamilton	.....	.....	5 1
5 06	.....	12 05	7 43	Mt. Union	.....	.....	5 0
5 11	.....	12 14	.....	Mapleton	.....	.....	4 5
5 29	.....	12 23	7 58	Mill Creek	.....	.....	4 4
5 35	5 20	12 37	8 08	Huntingdon	.....	.....	4 3
5 54	.....	12 58	.....	Petersburg	.....	11 12	4 1
6 03	.....	1 06	.....	Barres	.....	.....	4 0
6 10	.....	1 13	.....	Spruce Creek	.....	.....	4 0
6 28	.....	1 28	.....	Birmingham	.....	10 46	3 4
6 32	.....	1 37	8 55	Tyrone	.....	.....	3 2
6 44	.....	1 48	.....	Tipton	.....	10 30	3 2
6 50	.....	1 55	.....	Fostoria	.....	.....	3 2
6 55	.....	2 00	.....	Bell's Mills	.....	.....	3 1
7 15	6 30	2 20	9 20	Altoona	.....	12 00	3 0
P. M	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.			P. M.	P. M

The Fast Line Eastward, leaves Altoona at 12 48 and arrives at Huntingdon at 1 57 A. M.

The Cincinnati Express Eastward, leaves Altoo 5 55 P. M., and arrives at Huntingdon at 7 05 P. M.

Pacific Express Eastward, leaves Altoona at 7 1 and passes Huntingdon at

Cincinnati Express Westward, leaves Huntingd 3 25 A. M., and arrives at Altoona at 4 50 A. M.

The Fast Line Westward, passes Huntingdon at P. M., and arrives at Altoona at 8 45 P. M.

HUNTINGDON AND BROAD TOP RAILROAD.

Winter Arrangement.

On and after Wednesday, Nov. 23d, 1870, Pass Trains will arrive and depart as follows:

Up Trains.					Down T	
Accom.	Mail		STATIONS.		Accom.	
P. M.	A. M.				A. M.	
LE 5 20	LE 9 00		Huntingdon	AR	8 40	A
5 28	9 08		Long Siding		8 29	
5 42	9 21		McConnellstown		8 15	
5 49	9 30		Pleasant Grove		8 05	
6 03	9 45		Markleburg		7 50	
6 18	10 00		Coffee Run		7 35	
6 25	10 08		Rough and Ready		7 27	
6 40	10 25		Cove		7 10	
6 48	10 32		[illegible]		[illegible]	
AR 7 05	10 45		Saxton		6 55	
LE 1 15	10 50					
	11 08		Riddlesburg			
	11 16		Hopewell			
	11 30		Pipers Run			
	11 46		Tatesville			
	12 08		Bloody Run			
	AR 12 12		Mount Dallas			

SHOUP'S RUN BRANCH.

LE 7 10	LE 10 55	Saxton	AR	6 40
7 25	11 10	Coalmont		6 25
7 30	11 15	Crawford		6 20
AR 7 40	AR 11 25	Dudley	LE	6 10
		Broad Top City		

JOHN M'KILLIPS, S

Nov. 22, 1870.

Miscellaneous.

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The greatest and only *warranted* Cattle M cine in the market, you find in Wittrich's cal Rinderpest Remedy, in three

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No. 1, Against any sickness of the Cattle, like Cough, Hardening of the Udder, Rotten Hoof etc. Farmer should keep it always on hand.

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Full directions on each bottle, and by using it according to them, *the cure is warranted!* Pr per bottle. Manufactured only by the Inventor.

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Philadelp

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Agent for Huntingdon Co., P

Dec. 14-2m-*

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The Scientific Principle on which they are structed brings the core or centre of the lens ly in front of the eye, producing a clear and d vision, as in the natural, healthy sight, an venting all unpleasant sensations, such as mering and wavering of sight, dizziness, &c., liar to all others in use. *They are Mounted Finest Manner*, in frames of the best quality, materials used for that purpose. *Their Fini Durability*

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